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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 9, 1860. [NO. 2249]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

**EDWARD J. HALE & SON,**

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


## SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Miller v. Hines, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error. In McEachin v. McEachin, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. In Jones v. McLaurin, Sol. Fa. vs. Bail, dismissing the writ. In Council v. Monroe, from Bladen, judgment reversed, motion to dismiss allowed. In Freshwater v. Baker, from New Hanover, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. In Bank of Fayetteville v. Sperling, from New Hanover, order reversed and petition dismissed.

By BATTLE, J. In Albertson v. Felton, in equity, from Perquimons, plaintiff not entitled to $400, may have a reference, or bill to be dismissed. In den on dem. Cheshire v. McCoy, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. In den on dem. Everitt v. Dockery, from Richmond, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Comp. v. Thompson, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. In same v. McRae, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. In Snuggs v. Stone, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Tabb v. Williams, equity from Bertie, directing a cross bill to be filed.

By MANLY, J. In Woodward v. Hancock, from Chowan, judgment reversed, venire de novo. In Boyle v. N. C. Insurance Comp. from Washington, affirming the judgment. In Branch v. Campbell, from Harnett, affirming the judgment. In Patterson v. McCrummen, in equity, from Cumberland, overruling demurrer with costs. In Barringer v. Andrews, in equity from Montgomery, demurrer sustained, bill dismissed with costs.

*Raleigh Press.*

*Wilmington Exports for the last quarter.*—In Spirits we note an increase of 6,616 bbls. on last year's exports for the same period. Crude Turpentine has gained 6,730 bbls.; while in Rosin there has been a falling off of some 26,309 bbls. Tar shows an increase of 4,218 bbls, Pitch of 604 bbls, and Lumber of 464,873 feet; Shingles show an increase of 609,296, while Pea nuts have declined 3714 bushels, which however, is probably owing to the fact of their having been hurried off to Northern markets, sooner in the season, in consequence of the high prices paid there. Cotton has gained 968 bales, and Rough Rice has decreased 9250 bushels.—*Wil. Herald, 2d inst.*

*Salads and Summer Sours.*—Physiological research establishes the fact that acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "bilious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce, and salads, in the early spring, those being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemonades, on an attack of fever. But, this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even with sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, or eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, and not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence also, is buttermilk, or even common milk promotive of health in summer time. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people; sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of milk. The shepherds use rennet, and the milk dealers alum, to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system.

*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—The Paris papers mention the accidental discovery of a cure for deafness by a school-mistress named Cleret, viz: "Sulphuric ether poured directly into the ear in a dose of four or five or six or eight drops a day. Usually this agent produces only a slight degree of sensibility or pain. After it has been used fifteen or twenty days the operator may suspend its use for several days to retain its energy better, and then resume its use. The application may be continued, if not indefinitely, at least for a very long period of time." The committee appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to examine into the subject says: "The innocuousness of this substance (sulphuric ether) is more than demonstrated by the numerous experiments we have witnessed." It is said that the cure has not yet failed in any of the numerous cases to which it has been applied. Twenty-nine children were attended, and in every instance advantageous results obtained. Two children, declared by approved medical men to be incurably deaf and dumb, were completely cured. Seven other children, completely deaf and dumb, after receiving attentions for eight or nine months, were evidently greatly improved.

*Leap Year Sentiment.*—At a public "Tea Party," recently held in one of our country towns where "sentiments" were in order, a timid bachelor was bold enough to remind the ladies that leap year was upon them by offering the following.

Three long weary years have I waited for this;
Now, if you'll pop the question, I'll surely say yes.
To which a lady promptly responded as follows:
The man without courage to do his own wooing
May do his own washing, and baking, and brewing.

*Boston Journal*

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,424,301 bales, against 3,630,303 last year. Increase 793,998 bales.

## EQUAL TAXATION.

### YOUNG SLAVES—THE BEST INVESTMENT.

From the N. C. Argus.

A capital objection to the proposed system of equal taxation is, that young slaves are unprofitable. Now, a plain calculation will put this objection effectually down. It should be premised however, that the unprofitableness of property constitutes no good reason why that property should go untaxed. If it did, everybody knows the State would be deprived of uncounted thousands, which our Democratic law givers have levied upon unprofitable property, without any of the squeamishness so loudly expressed in behalf of young slaves. Look into our present tax-bill—the handiwork of the last Democratic Legislature—and see whether it is constructed upon any such erroneous principle of favor to unproductive property as they now assert in respect to slaves. Let it be remembered that, by unproductive property, every man of sense means such property as does not furnish either an annual profit from its use, or annual increase of value of itself. If it do neither of these things, it is certainly unproductive. If it do either, it cannot be said to be so. This is clear. Now, applying this undoubted rule to our present tax-bill, what do we see? We see that it taxes *land*—land of every kind, according to value—whether good or bad, mountain side or dismal swamp, rich bottom or piney woods, cultivated or uncultivated, fee-simple or life-estate, lien for years or a bare entry—all—all is taxed, we repeat, ad valorem. There are 26,000,000 acres of land returned as taxable in North Carolina; of which, it is certain, according to the census of 1850, not more than one-half is in any way improved or cultivated. The remainder lies out unimproved; and we may safely estimate that millions upon millions of it, from which the State takes a yearly tribute, neither yields to the owner one cent of annual profit, nor increases one cent in value. So much for land.

Again: The present tax-bill lays a rate of one-half of one per cent. upon all the *purchases* of the merchant—not upon his sales or his profits, be it observed. Now, one of this class of citizens buys, suppose, $5,000 worth of goods during the year and puts them on his shelves. The moment he does so, he owes the State $25. When does his investment become productive to him? Some of those goods lie on his shelves, unsold, for months and years—others he disposes of at no profit at all; and upon the whole he may be required to pay a tax before he has earned a cent of profits from any of them. The poor merchant is compelled to take all risks of sale, of fire or of other casualty. He must pay promptly upon his *purchases*. Is this wise? Our Democracy say it is—for they have made it the law. What becomes, then, of the new principles of taxation lately promulgated by the Democratic party, in their Circular Address, that unproductive property ought not to be taxed? We might go on through the whole tax-bill, and show that this new doctrine is no where recognized in it—but utterly discarded rather by the very party now insisting upon its application to slaves. But let the two striking instances which we have produced, suffice on this point; and let us come to the question, are young slaves productive? For the outcry seems to be chiefly against any change so as to tax slaves under twelve years of age. Everybody seems to think it right enough to tax beyond fifty.

And now we ask every man this question: Have you not seen persons who made nothing they ever went at, whether law, physic or farming, yet who, having started life with some estate in negro women, ended in competence, if not in large wealth? I knew a lawyer who, besides his profession, which never was anything to him, had a negro woman with one female child. In ten years he could have bought out several of his brethren who started with him, and made a good figure at the bar. I knew a gentleman who began farming with six negro women and two men. He had neither remarkable energy nor economy—but barely managed to make both ends meet, and hardly that. In twenty years he found himself the owner of fifty odd slaves worth $30,000, or $35,000—the income of his patrimony. These are not singular instances. Every one can turn to such. Now, upon the new Democratic notion that young slaves are a dead charge and expense, all these men would have gone into insolvency long ago, instead of living in ease and riches.

But this is not all. See what a simple calculation, founded on indisputable fact, will do!

By the census of 1850, there were eight thousand slaves in North Carolina under one year old. Suppose one fourth have died in the ten years which have elapsed. Is not twenty-five per cent. a sufficient allowance on the score of mortality? We have, then, six thousand of those slaves yet living. They were worth in 1850, say $100 per head, and are worth now, say $800 per head. The expense of raising them to their seventh year, including the expense of those who have died, when they are worth, at least, their victuals and clothes, I assume to be an average of $20 per head per annum. Now state the account:

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| 8000 slaves at $100 per head in 1850, | $800,000 |
| Expense of raising for 7 years at $20 per head, per annum, | 1,120,000 |
| Whole cost, | $1,920,000 |
| 6000 slaves 10 years old at $800 per head in 1860, | $4,800,000 |
| Net productiveness of the 8000 slaves in 10 years, | $2,880,000 |

Now these 8000 slaves in ten years have increased in value TWO HUNDRED and sixty per cent—THIS IS TWENTY-SIX PER CENT EACH YEAR UPON THEIR VALUE!! And yet after deducting all charges for raising, they have not paid one cent of taxes to county, town or State. Let any man compare this increase with that on land or money at interest or any other species of property, after taking out all losses, expenses and taxes, and let him say whether we have anything more productive? Whether we have anything that will bear a moderate tax so well? It is utterly untrue that young slaves are unproductive. Their annual increase in value, beyond all casualties and expenses, exceeds that on any other property we possess. The truth is, while the Southwest makes more than we do on grown slaves, we make more than they on young slaves, and the reason is plain, we raise more young ones. Our climate is better; provisions and clothing are cheaper, and, indeed, all the expenses of raising are considerably less with us. These considerations taken together, make this one of the most valuable and productive species of property we have; and there is no reason founded in justice or sound policy why it should not be taxed.

AD VALOREM.

A "GOOD" EGG."—Sampson Boon, Esq. yesterday showed us a Cochin China hen's egg of most unusual size and weight. It measured 9 inches round one way, 7½ inches the other, and weighed 5½ ounces—the weight of three hen's eggs of the usual size.


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1860.


4TH OF JULY.—The celebration yesterday was appropriate to the occasion—cheerful, spirited and patriotic. The military, consisting of the "ancient and honorable" Independent Company, Major Huske, the Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Matthews, and the Fayetteville Cadets, Capt. Jessup, turned out in force, heading a procession of public officers, citizens, &c. They found Farmers' Hall graced with a very large assemblage of ladies. The crowd was so great that hundreds were unable to gain admittance—affording another evidence of the want of a larger and better fitted room for occasions of this kind.

The opening Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Burkhead; the National Declaration was well read by R. P. Buxton, Esq., and the Oration was delivered by Jas. C. MacRae, Esq. He reviewed the efforts of men in all ages to institute systems of self government, their failures, and the causes thereof, until, in the good providence of God, our glorious Revolution, and its noble results, the Constitution and the Union, established such a system as ought to endure, and it is to be hoped will endure. In closing, he paid a just tribute to the worth of our good old State. Parts of the Oration were eloquent and beautiful, and as a whole it was unexceptionable,—a compliment which cannot always be truthfully offered, so apt are our orators to disgust portions of their audiences by lugging in party or personal matters.

After the Oration, Maj. J. P. Leonard, as the last Captain of the "Fayetteville Riflemen," presented to the Independent Company a Silver Goblet, a gift of Ladies of Fayetteville to the Rifle men on the occasion of their volunteering for service in the Mexican War. Referring to his own age and infirmities, Major Leonard (an officer in the war of 1812) said that his desire was that this offering of the patriotism of the sex should be preserved by some military association, and he naturally selected the Independent Company as its depository, he having been himself a member of that company half a century ago, and as it has existed for 67 years there is little danger that it will be suffered to go down for generations to come. His remarks were patriotic and appropriate, and were delivered with the animation of a much younger man. French Strange, Esq. responded appropriately on behalf of the Company.

The Military then paraded, fired salutes, &c.

The public missed the usual display of fireworks at the U. S. Arsenal. The public's old "Uncle" who owns that handsome establishment is rather short of funds just now, and cannot afford to burn powder. Some of his nephews, (young America, probably,) more flush than the old gentleman, got up some impromptu fireworks down town.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—One of the Census Takers of this county called on us a few days ago to say that he was in a dilemma as to the proper mode of entering the annual crops of some slaves in this county. It is his duty to record the amount of each man's crops, if they are of more than $100. And in his travels he has already met with two cases where masters have returned *slaves'* crops at over $100. The masters did not include these in *their* return to the Marshal, and the Marshal did not know whether it was right for him to record a slave's crops. We were unable to advise him. Perhaps some abolitionist, who mourns over the oppression of slaves whom he has never seen and of whom he knows nothing practically, will take the matter into consideration and advise him.

SHAMEFUL MAIL FAILURES.—We have several times complained of the irregularity of the mail to High Point, which is really a nuisance to people living on cross routes from Asheborough and other points on the line. Yesterday we received a letter from a Postmaster on one of these routes from Asheborough, who writes as follows:—

"We are in a bad condition here about getting the Observer; we get the Monday's paper on Saturday, and the Thursday's paper on the following Tuesday. All the subscribers to the Observer at this office are *reading men*, and feel much disappointed in not receiving the paper promptly as they ought to do. There was no connection at Asheborough this morning, and with the exception of last Tuesday there has been no connection for the last four or six weeks. We think the Administration very slack in not *compelling contractors to do their duty.*"

Besides this, yesterday's mail brought back to this place two of our packets for Branch P. O., which ought to have gone to that office instead of coming back to Fayetteville.

We understand that the attention of the Department has already been called to these failures; and we will jog its memory by sending this notice there.

ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The only items of interest reported by the Newbern Progress in its account of the late stockholders' meeting are "that the earnings of the Road over and above operating expenses for the year, have been something over $35,000;" that a resolution was adopted "to appoint a Committee to attend the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad for the purpose of securing the co-operation of that Company for the establishment of a line of steamers between the most eligible point on the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad and New York or some other point;" that the stockholders re-elected and the State appointed the old Directors.

A later issue of the Progress gives the following statement of the business of the Road:

"The whole earnings of the Road for the year ending May 31, 1860, amount to $103,563 84, and the entire operating expenses for the same time were $68,382 12, leaving a balance in favor of the Company of $35,181 72."

DEMOCRACY ARGUING IN FAVOR OF MORE TAX ON LAND.—A writer in Saturday's Wilmington Journal, in what that paper endorses as "some well-considered views," contends that internal improvements "have added sixty-four millions to the value of land in North Carolina;" that these improvements have cost the State nine millions; that land now pays about $195,000 of taxes, which is the interest on about $3,500,000 of the debt created to make the railroads. He says that negroes have not been increased in value by railroads, and therefore should not be taxed to pay the interest. His exact words are, "Inasmuch as the benefits of internal improvements have mainly accrued to the landed property throughout the State, conferring no additional value on slave property, it is right that land should bear a much larger share of the burden than slave property."

The author must have "well-considered" his subject to get together such a mass of absurdities. To attribute *all* the rise in real estate, (which he says is almost doubled in value in twelve years,) to the public works, is a ridiculous humbug. The abundance of money has had even more to do with it than railroads; and there are various other operating causes. If his view were correct, the rise in the price of land would have been confined to the parts of the State where the railroads have been built; and every body knows that it is not so confined, but pervades the whole State. Equally fallacious is his assertion that the value of negroes has not been at all affected by railroads; and he contends, further, that negroes are not intrinsically worth what is paid for them in North Carolina—an assertion disproved by the prices at which they hire, and by the amounts realized in money from their labor.

But if these "well-considered views" are worth anything, they lead to this conclusion: The expenditure of nine millions by the State has added sixty-four millions to the value of land, and has not added to the value of slaves or any thing else: what more reasonable and just than that lands should pay the interest on *the whole* nine millions of debt? The land owners can well afford it, for they are sixty-four millions of dollars richer than they were before. The interest on sixty-four millions added to their wealth is $3,840,000 a year, whilst the interest on the nine millions is but $540,000. By all means, then, let the landholders pay all the taxes, for they will still be gainers $3,300,000 a year of interest on the increased value of their property. Why should white and black polls, and merchants, and clerks, and mechanics, be required to help the landholders to pay taxes laid for the benefit of the latter alone? And why should land in this part of the State, where the State has built no railroad, be taxed to pay the interest on debts created to build them in other parts of the State, to the positive injury of Fayetteville?

These absurd conclusions are not ours; but are the inevitable result of these "well-considered" Democratic views. How do the landholders like them?

CAUGHT.—At Yadkinville, as we see by a report of the discussion in the Salem Press, Gov. Ellis, as in his card, tried to palm off his horse-leech speech as directed against Mr. Badger and Gov. Graham and not against the Western people. He was handsomely caught, as the report shows:—

"Mr. Pool said, the Governor, while in the East, was the best Eastern man he had ever seen; that he had told the people of the East that the Western people were a shrewd, horse trading set of people, and that he had understood him to say there that they were like the horse-leech and grave, forever crying give, give. Here Gov. Ellis, interrupting, said he had not applied this to the Western people but to Mr. Badger, Gov. Graham, and the leaders of the party. Mr. Pool said he had not so understood him. Neither had his own Democratic friends who heard it so understood him; but that at all events he could not have intended to have called Mr. Badger and Gov. Graham *horse-traders.*"

"CURSES, LIKE CHICKENS," &c.—For years the Democracy have been denouncing their Whig neighbors as little it at all better than the Republicans. How will they like to be dosed with their own physic, by one of themselves? Thus says the Editor of the Newbern Progress:—

"We cannot mince words in a matter of such vital interest, and so, between Seceders, or more properly speaking disunionists, South, and abolition fanatics North, we know no difference. The Seceders want Congress to legislate Slavery into the territories, while the Black Republicans want Congress to legislate it out of the territories. Now will any one explain the difference? Both are alike opposed to the great principle of non-intervention and of course both warring alike upon the peace and quiet of the Country."

GOOD.—A Democratic Editor in Eastern North Carolina bitterly abuses the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and charges him with having sold himself to the Free-Soilers. The Standard denounces the Eastern Editor as "a calumniator and a liar."

We are glad to see this. Of course we all know that the Editor of the Standard has done nothing of the kind; that by birth, education, interest and principle he belongs to the South. But we are glad to see him and other Democrats denounced as abolitionists. They will thus learn to feel the gross impropriety of their own course for years past, in denouncing as unsound those who did not choose to call themselves Democrats, but who, to say the least, were quite as true to the South as the most brawling fire-eating Democrat.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA.—The National Democrats of Petersburg have organized a Douglas Club, bearing the name of the "National Democratic Association of Petersburg." Resolutions were adopted against any fusion or coalition with the supporters of any other ticket, and recommending the appointment of Douglas electors for the State.

CANDIDATES.—The Whig candidates for the Commons in Alamance are Messrs. Giles Mebane and R. Y. McAden.

Mills L. Eure, Esq. is the Whig candidate for the Senate in Chowan and Gates.

In Pitt, the Whig candidates are, for the Senate, Dr. E. J. Blount; for the Commons, Gen. B. G. Albritton and Church Perkins.

Col. B. W. Alexander is an ad valorem candidate for Senate in Mecklenburg.

Col. Walter L. Steele, we learn, has declined the Democratic nomination in Richmond and Robeson.

ROBESON POLITICS.—We learn that the Democracy held a meeting at Lumberton this week to ratify the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, which, however, was omitted, and the meeting occupied itself about county matters. We hear that the Chairman stated that no answer had been received from Col. Steele, whether he accepted or declined the nomination; and that Col. Alex'r Watson was thereupon nominated for the Senate, and accepted the nomination on condition that Col. Steele did not accept within the week.

It was further stated that Eli Wishart, Esq., one of the Democratic candidates for the Commons, is an ad valorem man; whereupon a Committee was appointed to select a candidate in his place, and they reported the name of Wm. Blount, Esq. who accepted the nomination. It is said that Mr. Wishart is still in the field.

We learn further, that Gen. Dockery and Thos. C. Fuller, Esq. made very admirable and telling speeches. Huzza for Robeson and ad valorem! John Pool and the Legislature!

A FUNNY REASON.—The Goldsboro' Rough Notes "assures" its readers of "authentic information from the West" that "Ellis and Democracy are marching on to victory," &c. And it says this in "no bragging spirit, but simply to encourage the Democracy of the East to double their diligence," &c.

We have no doubt that the Democracy of the East, and of the West too, need encouragement, for Ellis and Democracy are doomed, and a month's work, "night and day," which that paper recommends, can't save them.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $114,000 of 6 per cent. bonds to pay off a debt of the State about maturing. These bonds will be issued in sums of $1000, $500, $200 or $100 each, to suit purchasers, bearing date 1st January 1860, with Coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Those of $1000 and $500 will run thirty years, and the $100 and $200 ten years. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State. They are not subject to taxation for any purpose.

North Carolina bonds are last quoted in New York at 99. Virginia at 94.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN GEORGIA.—The Executive Committee of the "National Democracy" of Georgia have called a State Convention on July 24. This is the Douglas wing. The other side in Georgia now goes by the name of "Constitutional State Rights Democracy," and they will hold a Convention also.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, central organ, has put up the Douglas flag, and announces its intention to keep it up "unless the general judgment intervenes between this and November." Judgment will scarcely be pronounced before election day in November; execution will follow on the fourth of March.

The papers this morning contain the following telegraphic item:—

A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has telegraphed that he will take the field in favor of the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency. He will not confine his efforts to Georgia, but will go into all the Southern States.

DOUGLAS IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Confederation, central Democratic organ in Alabama, has declared for Douglas. The Advertiser, Yancey Democratic organ at the same place, goes for Breckinridge. A hard fight to them.

DOUGLAS IN TENNESSEE.—A strong Douglas movement is going on in Tennessee. Messrs. Carroll and Watterson, of the Tennessee delegation to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, have issued an address to the Democracy of Tennessee, in which they charge that the Secession in Charleston and Baltimore was brought about by a conspiracy, at the head of which was Mr. Yancey, to break up the National Democratic party and bring about Disunion. They urge the running of a Douglas Democratic ticket in every Southern State, and predict his election.

GEORGIA FARMING.—The Savannah Republican announced last year that the Central Railroad had transported during the year 4,000,000 lbs. of various fertilizers. For the six months just past the same road has carried 15,500,000 lbs. of the same articles. The railroad carries them for cash, and makes its profit in the increased quantity of cotton, and the generally improved condition of the State. People find it cheaper and easier to renew old lands than to emigrate to new and unsettled countries, and thus, while contributing to the general prosperity, the road assists its own.

*From Washington.*—Despatches on the 3d inst. give these items:

The Democratic politicians here have abandoned all hope of effecting any accommodation whatever between their respective candidates by a joint electoral ticket or otherwise.

Advices from Cuba state that ten or twelve American vessels have landed five thousand negroes there, within six weeks past. One of the vessels was a steamer.

BRECKINRIDGE IN 1856.

We quoted the other day from a speech made by Breckinridge, in Lexington, Ky., *after* his election to the Vice Presidency in 1856, to show that he was as deep in the mire of Squatter Sovereignty as Douglas is in the mud. We now quote from another speech of his, made in the same year in Indiana, during the canvass, in which the same squatter Sovereignty doctrine is avowed, and in which he goes further, says that he belongs to "*no party that has for its object the extension or slavery.*" Here is the extract, and we invite the particular attention of our readers to it:

"I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or *Territory* from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves."

There it is! He is "connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery."

*"What a Fall was There, My Countrymen!"*—The Memphis Appeal, a leading and influential organ of the Tennessee Democracy, has hoisted the flag of Douglas and Johnson, and, in doing so, takes occasion to show up the inconsistency of the Seceders, by appealing to the record of Mr. Breckenridge, which is indentical with that of Douglas himself on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty and slavery in the Territories. "If anything," says the Appeal, "was wanting to show the utter duplicity and hypocrisy of the Secession movement at Charleston, it may be found in the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge by those same gentlemen at Baltimore. The Seceders placed and justified their disorganizing movement on the high ground of principle of protection to slave property in the Territories by act of Congress. Had they been earnest and sincere in this position, they would have nominated at Baltimore a man who was the representative of that principle, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Davis, or Mr. Brown. So far from this, they have, as we are prepared to show, nominated a gentleman who is as thoroughly committed to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as Douglas himself.

[The Appeal adds extracts for Mr. B's speeches, showing what is very well known, that he has been a thorough squatter sovereignty man. He only changed his views last winter, when it was said he coalesced with the President against Douglas.]

*All Squatters.—A bad Crowd Generally.*—The Augusta Constitutionalist—which all acknowledge to be well posted in democratic opinions—says that Breckenridge "stands side-by-side with Douglas" on the subject of non-intervention, and that Joe Lane is "the father of Squatter Sovereignty."

Now, our argument from these premises is, that *neither* of the tickets is entitled to the support of the honest voters of Georgia. It is evident that Bell is the only real Anti-Squatter Sovereignty candidate in the field. If the Anti-Douglas Democrats are sincere in the war they have been waging against the Squatters, Mr. Bell is the only man whom they can consistently support.

*Horrid Tragedy in New York.*—On Saturday night, just before 12 o'clock, two persons were assassinated in the Eighteenth Ward, under circumstances which render the case as startling as any that has transpired since the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell. They were unknown to each other, and both were gentlemen of some prominence in the business community, one, Mr. John Walton, having been engaged for some years in conducting an extensive distillery, and the other, Mr. John W. Mathews, being a railroad contractor by profession. The perpetrator of the double murder eluded arrest, and in fact, is not certainly known, although the proceedings at the inquest upon the bodies of the murdered men tend strongly to implicate the two sons-in-law of Mr. Walton, named Charles and Edward Jefferd, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued. Since the marriage of Mr. Walton with the mother of the suspected parties, he had led an unhappy life, and the constant difficulties between himself on one side and his wife and her sons on the other, had resulted in a separation and suit for divorce, in which he was a plaintiff. Since the commencement of the action, which is still pending in the Supreme Court, Mr. Walton's life, it is said, had been threatened repeatedly by his wife and her two sons, until at last he was afraid to venture in the streets without company. On Saturday night, while walking through Eighteenth-street, near First avenue, accompanied by his cousin, he was shot down from behind, and survived the wound but a few hours. It was in attempting to overtake the murderer, who had fled, that Mr. Mathews lost his life, the fugitive having turned upon him, and fired with so true an aim that his pursuer scarcely breathed afterwards.

*N. Y. Times.*

*Sad Mistake.*—A gentleman who, with his family, was on board of a steamboat on the Red River, which struck a snag in the night and was wrecked, rushed to his wife's berth where she and her babe were sleeping in the ladies' cabin, and taking them in his arms succeeded in forcing his way on deck, and ejaculating, "Thank God, my darling! we are safe," leaped into the water and swam ashore, where a number of the passengers were at last collected. A fire was kindled, and then by its light he discovered that he had rescued a strange lady and child, *while his own had gone down in the ill-fated boat!*

*A Remarkable Incident.*—On Sunday last, says the Cattaraugus Republican, a child in that place died, as was supposed, and on Monday preparations were made for its burial. Monday afternoon the funeral was held, and the body of the child, accompanied by a large number of friends, was conveyed to the grave. As the dirt began to fall upon the coffin a feeble cry was heard. The coffin was instantly raised and opened, and a shriek of "Mother!" burst from the lips of the resuscitated child. It is useless to attempt a description of the scene that followed. The child is in a fair way to recover.

### MARRIED,

At Knoxville, Ga., on the 27th of June, by the Rev. Dr. Reece, of Macon, Dr. ALEXANDER S. ASHE, of Wilmington, to Miss AMARYLLIS F. HALL, of Knoxville.

In Robeson county, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. Martin McQueen, Mr. ALFRED ALDERMAN, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY J. SINCLAIR, of Robeson county.

### DIED,

In Georgetown, D. C., on Monday last, BENJAMIN SAFFORD, only son of Thomas J. and Sarah S. Robinson, recently of this town aged 3 years and 5 months.

In Johnsonville, Harnett county, on the 1st day of July, WILLIAM A. MORRISON, only child of D. and Sarah C. Morrison, aged 1 year and 9 months.

## TO THE VOTERS OF CABARRUS AND STANLY COUNTIES.

| WHIG "AD VALOREM." | DEMOCRATIC "AD VALOREM." |
|---|---|
| WHEREAS: Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all PROPERTY should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State: | Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as *to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of* PROPERTY *in all sections of the State.—Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic Platform.* |
| Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of PROPERTY may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition Platform.* | |

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I find I cannot meet with you, in all probability, at several of the principal tax-gatherings. The Sheriffs of the two Counties have made their appointments so as to conflict both with each other and with my Courts. Under these circumstances, and especially as I am personally unknown to many of my fellow-citizens of Stanly County, I deem it but respectful to submit to you in this form, as briefly as I can, my views on the important question of Taxation, involved in the present canvass. There is no other, comparable to this in magnitude, which demands your attention at the August election.

Let us advert a moment to the state of the question. It is very important for you to clearly understand the precise issue in dispute, as it will serve to put aside a great deal of frivolous matter with which a discussion of the subject is usually encumbered. It is *not*, then, a proposition to increase or diminish the taxes. Nobody of either party desires to raise more money than is necessary to meet the public wants and liabilities; nor have we any repudiators among us, who would be willing to raise less than is necessary for this purpose. A certain sum of money must be raised by taxation; and of course no change in the system of Revenue can either increase or diminish it; any more than if a man owed a debt, the means which he might adopt to pay it, could not affect its amount.

Nor is it a question as to WHAT shall be taxed. There is a great confusion of ideas on this point. You are foretold of what *will* be taxed and of what will *not* be taxed under the proposed system of AD VALOREM, with as much confidence as if the Revenue Bill were already passed. To my mind it is strange that any man should be fool enough to think he was proving any thing for or against AD VALOREM, when he was gabbling all the while only about taxing or not taxing particular articles. We know what must be taxed under any system. It is the PROPERTY of the State that must ever be the main source of public revenue. It needs no prophet to tell us that. You may get something from circuses, privileges, licenses and the like—but it is all as the dust of the balances compared to what the PROPERTY of our own citizens must contribute. Some States have public lands or other funds to relieve their people—but North Carolina has no such resource.

The real issue now stands out. It is purely a question concerning the MODE of taxation. We differ about the manner of doing a thing which all agree must be done. A given amount must be raised for the Treasury—that is admitted. It must be raised chiefly out of the property of the State—that is also admitted. How shall it be raised? that is the disputed point. How shall the PROPERTY of the State be taxed? that is the question, which is addressed to your intelligence in the present canvass. To this question each of the political parties has given a different answer, to which I beg your attention.

Before I come, however, to state the positions of parties on this question, you may inquire whether there really be any occasion for changing our present mode of taxation? Put politics aside, and you will scarcely find two opinions among well-informed men on this point. In spite of the prejudice with which partizan zeal and attachment invest the subject, even the Democrats concede that the present tax-bill is so glaringly defective and unfairly burdensome, that they implore us not to take it as the best they will do, if they are only continued in power. Especially has the Democracy of Cabarrus spoken out on the necessity for a change in our revenue policy. At a Democratic meeting held on Tuesday of last January Court, over which Col. Coleman presided, it was resolved, with one accord, "that our present revenue system is unjust, oppressive, and imperatively demands a change." And accordingly the delegates from this County in the Democratic State Convention last March, cast the vote of Cabarrus for AD VALOREM. With the Democracy, therefore, of this County (unless indeed they meanly eat their own words) I have no controversy. Many of them, I rejoice to believe, in contempt of party leaders and machinery, will go bravely forward and vote for the change, which they resolved was so imperatively demanded. But for fear some of them may be inclined "to turn their backs upon themselves," let me beg them calmly to consider a few facts and figures touching the inequalities of our present tax-bill.

Look on the following table, containing some of the principal items from which Revenue is derived, with the aggregate values and amounts paid by each: (Compt's Report, 1859.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slave property, | worth | $200,000,000, | paid | $118,330 |
| Land, | " | 98,072,993, | " | 196,145 |
| Money at interest, | " | 31,668,311, | " | 76,003 |
| Merchants' Capital, | " | 13,072,800, | " | 65,364 |
| Riding vehicles, | " | 1,911,357, | " | 19,113 |
| Income of labor, | " | 1,362,795, | " | 13,627 |

Now observe, first, generally, how as each of these items depreciates in value, it sustains proportionably a heavier weight of taxation—not unlike a huge building set upon a wooden foundation. What is such a system but compelling the weak to bear the burdens of the strong? What is its tendency but to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Where will it end, if persevered in, but in the prostration of all our feebler industrial interests?

Observe, again, more particularly, the inequalities among these items. The aggregate slave property of the State, you perceive, is taxed less than 6 cents on the $100 worth—the landed property at 20 cents on the same amount. So that land pays more than three times as high a rate as slaves. Besides, you must remember that, under our Constitution, considerably more than half of the slaves in number and not far short of half in value, pay no tax at all, while land from the start and of whatever quality, is taxed according to value. To illustrate the practical difference: here are two men, one owns a piece of land worth $500: by his own labor he puts improvements upon it, which appreciate its value to $1000. The State makes haste to send the tax-gatherer after him to compel him to pay on this enhanced value—the product of his own labor. The other man owns, say, a negro woman or two, giving birth to children and thus adding every year or so, one or two hundred dollars to his wealth; but the State waits a long time before she comes and reckons with *him* for this constantly increasing wealth. She gives him twelve years before he is asked even to return a cent of it for taxation. Let me remind the landholders of this Senatorial District, who own no slaves, that the outrageous inequality of which I have offered an illustration, is continually going on, in ever-varying proportions, all around them throughout the State. How long will they suffer it?

But is it much better as between those who are both landholders and slaveholders? Here are two men, worth each $25,000 in land and slaves—one has $15,000 in slaves and $10,000 in land—the other $15,000 in land and $10,000 in slaves. Every body would say that they ought to pay the same amount of taxes, and under *ad valorem* they would do so. How is it now? At the present rates of 6 cents on slaves and 20 on land, one would pay $36 on his property and the other $29—difference of $7, for no reason that is worth a two-pence.

But we hear a great deal about the taxation of slaves for county purposes. This is one of the trump cards against Equal Taxation. And certainly, when we recollect that the revenue for County police is derived solely from the land and the polls, and that slaves are as much interested in the maintenance of that police as land, we should look for something like equality between real estate and the black poll in raising County revenue. What is the fact? Take Cabarrus County, where real estate is assessed at $1,755,264, and slave property is quite as valuable. Land will pay this very year, in the aggregate, for County purposes, $5,272 97 and slaves $1,732 80. Is that any approach to equality? Putting State and County taxes together, every thousand dollars worth of land in Cabarrus will drop into the tax-box, at the next circuit of the Sheriff, five dollars, while a taxable slave worth that or more will pay two dollars. I suspect things are as bad or worse in Stanly County. I have not, however, the facts at hand. Taking the whole State over, I find the amount borne by each species of property towards County purposes, was, in 1858, in round numbers, for land $343,000, and for slaves $125,000.

Thus we see that slave property is doing very little more for the County Treasury than it is for the State Treasury; and for the reason that the same constitutional obligation, which binds together the white head and the black head as with a chain, lies alike upon the Justices and the Legislature.

I have compared at some length the taxes upon these two kinds of property because they constitute our chief sources of wealth and revenue, and it is especially important to secure equality between them.

But they present by no means the only or most glaring instances of inequality in the tax-bill. Take the tax on LABOR, for example, which is one per cent. on the income. You see at once, that a clerk in a store, or a working man in a shop, who earns $500, pays more into the Treasury than a slave-holder on six taxable negro fellows, that bring him in $1000 or $1200 annually. Upon what principle, too, is it that LABOR is taxed more than four times as high as *money at interest*? The capitalist has a bond well secured for $1000, and pays the State thereon $2.40. The laborer earns $1000 by the sweat of his face, and the State takes $10 of it. The capitalist has something laid up for a rainy day: The laborer, at the end of the year, finds his little income all gone to feed his wife and children. Their very bread and meat is taxed—I give the Democratic party joy of this admirable contrivance for the benefit of the laboring classes.

Equally oppressive is the tax upon merchandise. It is imposed upon all *purchases*, no matter how often made or whether for cash or upon credit. What is the effect of such a tax but to drive out of the business enterprising men of small means, who have to operate upon the money or credit of their friends? Is it not a device to exalt the wealthy merchant over his poorer rival? How much more sensible it would be to tax the capital employed at an *ad valorem* rate, which would place all upon an equality!

This tax is levied, besides, at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent upon purchases of ordinary goods—1½ per cent on clothing—5 per cent on liquor bought in the State and 10 per cent on foreign liquor. Now take a case for illustration: Suppose a merchant has made this spring a purchase of $7000 worth, as follows: $6000 of ordinary goods—$500 of clothing—$500 of liquors—of which one-half has been bought in the State and the other half out of it. What tax does he pay? Just $75 on that purchase, or more than 1 per cent. *He* would pay, did I say? I should rather have said the *consumers*. It must be so. No man will submit to such a per cent on his purchases without taking account of it in his sales. And when we consider how this tax reaches out its hundred arms and fastens on all that we eat and drink and wear—how the rich are able to avoid it by purchasing for themselves in the large cities, while the poor must buy from the retailer at home—consider this, and tell me whether our merchants and their customers have not good reason to thank Democracy and take courage?

I could extend these remarks upon the inequalities of the tax bill to any length; but it is not deemed necessary. I conclude with a single general observation. A Revenue system not securing something like equality, uniformity and simplicity, it must be conceded, is radically defective. Ours, as we have partly seen, is not only grossly unequal—but it is, besides, so complicated and involved "in a double night of darkness," that all the Revenue officers in the State can't see through it, nor do they pretend to any uniformity of practice under it. It embraces a list of articles more in number than the letters of the alphabet "twice told" over, and almost every one is taxed at a different rate and in a different way—some times specifically—sometimes ad valorem—sometimes on capital—sometimes on profits—sometimes on purchases—while slaves are taxed as white men. A part of the subjects is listed—a part unlisted—the Clerk collects the tax on some—the Sheriff on others.

Taking it altogether, I think we may all confidently affirm, with the Democracy of Cabarrus, that in such a tangled, ill-arranged system a CHANGE IS imperatively demanded.

We come to consider now what that CHANGE should be. I beg each voter to read carefully over for himself the platforms of the two parties, herewith published. He will be struck with their remarkable agreement in this, that they undertake each of them, to prescribe a mode of taxing PROPERTY alone. We derive revenue from other sources, besides property—for example from *amusements*, such as circuses and other strollers, from *licenses*, such as retailers, pedlars, &c.; from *privileges*, such as Banks, &c. But neither party has pretended to lay down any rule with respect to amusements, licenses or privileges. *Property* and *property* alone is alluded to by them. Now what is the just inference from this omission? Why evidently that the mode of taxing such things is to remain unaltered. To argue that because they are in favor of taxing property, therefore, they are against taxing circuses and the like, is just the same as to say, that because a man thinks it right to whip his child, therefore he is opposed to whipping his servant at all. It would be wise, indeed, to suit your manner of taxing, as well as that of whipping, to the nature of the particular subject. Nor because you favor the application of one rule to property, are you thereby concluded to apply the same rule to amusements or privileges, which are not property—for this would be to absurdly argue, because a man thought it well to feed his child with a spoon, therefore he was for feeding his pigs in the same way. At any rate it must be manifest to all who can understand the English language, that every argument, drawn from the Whig platform, to the effect that we do not intend to tax amusements, licenses and privileges, or that we intend to tax them like property, comes as near home to the Democrats as it does to us. There is not a word more in one platform than in the other, touching such subjects; but I do not think it would be reasonable or honest to charge on that account, that either party meant to exempt them altogether or to tax them as property.

Let us now go back a little way and renew the real question here—the only question to which parties have spoken—*how* should the *property* of the State be taxed? ACCORDING TO VALUE, say the Whigs. That answer drives the centre. It is straightforward and can't be misunderstood. But it is unconstitutional at present to tax all property according to value. That is so. The Constitution puts a limitation on the power of the Legislature in respect to taxing slaves and slaves only, requiring those over 12 and under 50 years of age to pay neither more nor less than the white poll. Therefore, say the Whigs, "We recommend a Convention on the federal basis for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property MAY be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Our proposition, then, is simply, to amend the Constitution so as to put every species of property, with the single exception of home products, on an equal footing before the Legislature in respect to taxation. Not to tax *every thing*, as Democrats falsely assert, but to give the Legislature the same power over slaves as it now has over our other possessions, and to define the principle upon which it shall proceed in taxing every kind of property. We do not distrust the people, speaking through their representatives, in the matter of taxation—especially when their hand is held back, by an equal constitutional provision, from pressing harder upon one species of property than another. We are willing that our slaves shall take pot-luck with our land, our riding vehicles, our merchandise, and (if Democrats will have it so) with even our household and kitchen platter. It is not possible for me to make our position plainer.

There are some men who can look at no public measure but through a mean personal selfishness. There are others who can see no truth, though it be as clear as the light of heaven at noon, that makes against their own party creed. To such of either sort, I have not a word to say. To all of nobler mould and more enlarged views, I would urge, what can be juster in a State than the principle of taxation which we propose? Can any thing be more simple, uniform and equal in its operation? Suppose our proposition carries, and the Legislature comes to frame a tax-bill under it, what will be done so far as the property of our citizens is concerned? After exempting a certain amount for each tax-payer, nothing will remain but to fix the rate per cent, which must be laid on the other property in order to raise the desired revenue. What the amount of this exemption should be, is a matter of detail, which must be determined upon a full knowledge of the average condition of our people and the exigencies of the Treasury.

Maryland, Georgia, Texas and other States, which have adopted the *ad valorem* system, have fixed on various amounts. But whatever may be done in this particular, the operation of the system is still uniform and equal. For if a man have not the specific amount of the exemption, he pays nothing on property, but only on his head. If he have more, he pays on the excess alone.

The thing which should concern us first and most is to secure an amendment of the Constitution so that the Legislature may tax every species of property according to this just rule. It is folly to be wrangling over what shall be exempted or what taxed until we have procured the recognition of this great principle. Can it be possible that one class of property holders should be willing to retain or seek to acquire a Constitutional protection against oppressive taxation, which is not enjoyed equally by other classes? What must be the effect? Let me give you a homely illustration. Suppose a half dozen of you undertake to carry a heavy log. If all stand squarely up to the work, each man according to his strength, why the log goes right where you want it, and nobody is over-burdened. But if one or two can manage, while making a great ado, really to do next to nothing, of course an undue proportion is thrown upon the others, and it cannot be long before the excessive weight will tell upon them. Here, fellow citizens, you have the practical effects at once of the present system of *ad valorem*. In the one case, certain property holders are notoriously allowed to stoop from the burden of the public debt. In the other, every man will be compelled to bear that burden in proportion to his ability: the rich, according to their riches; the poor, according to their poverty. But I am told these are mere catch-words. They are no such thing. They express with critical exactness the very object which we have in view.

You ask now, perhaps, what effect *ad valorem* will have upon reducing your taxes? This question, as I have stated, is wide of the issue. The aim of *ad valorem* is not to make one man pay more and another man pay less; but to equalize the taxes between them, so that neither will pay more than his due share. Since, however, you ask the question, it may as well be answered. Upon the supposition that the Treasury will require no more revenue under *ad valorem* than it does now, it must be evident at a glance that the effect will be to lower the taxes on ninety out of every hundred tax-payers. I need not trouble you with figures and calculations, though I have them at hand. Test the thing in this way: Suppose there be a church, of which fifty of you are members. Your preacher needs $400 a year, and wants no more. You raise it, but with pretty hard work. Suppose, further, you get an addition of a dozen to your membership, and every one of them a rich man, bringing with him a liberal free-will offering into the church treasury. Do you ask me what is the effect? Why, of course the rate upon each of you is reduced for the preacher's support, and, if need be, you have to spare for other useful purposes of the congregation. Now there are in the State, at least, 180,000 slaves, worth at a fair valuation $70,000,000, that don't pay one cent of taxes—the remaining 150,000, worth $130,000,000, are taxed indeed—but in no just proportion to other property or to their value. These slaves are in the hands of rich men, a large majority of whom, I am persuaded, are willing to have them rated like other property. Whatever is raised, therefore, under *ad valorem*, from this immense capital, must come in relief of land, merchandise, &c. Observe, too, that this effect is produced, not as Democrats tell you, by taking it off of land, for example, and putting it on slaves, but simply by equalizing the taxes on each; by making, in other words, that which before paid little or nothing, come up to the proportion required of other property.

And this is the system, fellow-citizens, which is to bring the tax-gatherer down on the trivialities of our homes and our farms; on our tin-cups and pewter spoons! Raw heads and bloody bones, wherewith to affright children! Just as if a man, jointly bound with another for a debt of $1000, is working his little piece of land to death in the effort to pay it. A friend shows him unmistakeably that his co-obligor is concealing abundant means to pay one half of it, and offers him assistance in the attempt; but the stark fool turns away from his friend and says, "No! never! If I look for any relief from that quarter, the Sheriff will surely come and not only take my land, but won't leave me even a poor man's dowry."

I would not have you to forget the concluding words of our platform—"*with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.*" There is avowed a blessed policy for North Carolina, if we can get it thoroughly rooted and grounded in her fiscal legislation—a policy which, by imparting new vigor to the arm of home Industry, will at once relieve and stimulate the productions of the plough, the loom and the anvil. It is the old Whig doctrine of discrimination in favor of our own products and our own labor against all outsiders. The Democrats prate flippantly enough about it now; but don't every body see that they are ploughing all the while with our heifer? There is not a word about discrimination for anybody or anything in their platform; and we know that the teachings of the Southern Democracy are bitterly hostile to the doctrine.

We turn now to the answer given by the Democratic party to the question, *how* should *property* be taxed? I am not sure that I understand our Democratic friends here. In one respect, indeed, they have not left us to doubt or mistake. They are opposed to any "constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust." They are opposed to taxing slaves any otherwise than as persons. This is all very plain. But when they come to tell us what they are *for*, they are not so clear, and there is a dispute even among themselves. I have turned their platform over and over, looked at it this way and that way, read it backwards and forwards, and I can make nothing out of it but this: that while they are opposed to disturbing the constitutional basis of revenue in regard to slaves, they favor, at the same time, the taxation of all other property according to value. They certainly aim to get as near equality as they can. They say so. They expressly declare that taxation ought to be "so adjusted as to bear as *equally* as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property." Now *ad valorem* is equality. It bears "as equally as practicable upon all the interests and classes of property" that it touches—fulfilling the very letter of their requirement. When they tell us they intend to get as near as practicable to a particular point, and there be an excellent highway right to it, of course they will take that way, or confess they don't mean what they say. They must, therefore, go *ad valorem* on all property but slaves, or else their answer is "dark, ambiguous, and with double sense deluding." Some of them, I know, in order to get out of this corner, have urged, that, though opposed to *equalizing taxation* they are in favor of *equalizing the burdens of taxation*. Will these gentlemen be pleased to quit their hair-splitting and distinguish for us plainly between this tweedledum and tweedledee? If, however, I can gather any sense at all out of such twaddle, it means that a rich man ought to be made to pay a disproportionate tax on his property, simply because it may come easier for him to do it. How are you going to measure the disproportion? How far will you carry it? Against this monstrous doctrine (if it be what they mean) I protest with uplifted hand in the name of common honesty and good government. Incorporate it into your revenue policy, and you will soon render taxation popular with those fellows who are down at heels and out at elbows. You will be invited, perhaps forced, to advance on your position, and to make the rich pay *all* the taxes, because, forsooth, they can afford to do it. You open wide the door, through the prerogative of taxation, for plundering the estates of the wealthy, under the pretext of supporting the government. It is fit to remind the advocates of this dishonest scheme of equalizing the burdens of taxation, that if some of our countrymen are poor, they are also just! They will tolerate no appeal to their sense of poverty, which does violence to their higher sense of justice. They will sanction no system of taking money from their pockets for the common defence and welfare, which does not deal equally by all according to every man's ability. Neither the rich nor the poor ought to ask for less or submit to more. But Democratic leaders may squirm as they please. There is their hand-writing: and upon every principle of fair construction, it commits them to AD VALOREM on all the various interests and classes of property, except slaves. This narrows the field of controversy to a single issue: SHALL SLAVES BE TAXED, LIKE OTHER PROPERTY, ACCORDING TO VALUE? We say they should be. The Democrats say they should not be. In regard to all other property, we agree that the principle of *ad valorem* is right and should be applied.

There, fellow-citizens, is the precise question. Judge ye! And can you fail to see that, if the slaveholder in North Carolina occupies a bad eminence now, forasmuch as he alone is protected against taxation in our Constitution, it must inevitably be tenfold worse under this proposed Democratic scheme? A slaveholder myself, I should deplore the results of its success. Can you give any good reason for believing it to be "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to tax a slave according to value; but timely, wise, safe and right to tax, in that way, the white man's labor, working by his side, at the rate of one per cent., as it is this day? Can't everybody see it will not "lighten aught each man's peculiar load" but the slaveholder's? And what must that load be in the end? The public debt is already well nigh $9,000,000. It cannot fall far short of twice that sum by the time those great public works are completed, to which the faith of the State is pledged. Now is it possible that as slave owners we are willing to laden the shoulders of our fellow-property holders, each according to his full strength, with this grievous burden, when we scarcely touch it ourselves with one of our fingers? Think of the fairness of a scheme, *which taxes everything equally, except one hundred and eighty or ninety thousand slaves, that it don't tax at all.* So long as the seat of the evil is in the Constitution itself, it is idle, be assured, to talk of applying legislative quackery. There is no remedy but in the healing virtue of the sovereign people.

I close. I have passed right on in the line of my argument to set distinctly before you the real issue, believing that if you see that clearly there will not be any difference of opinion among you, except on the part of those who look into their pocket-books for their principles. I have not stayed to notice the worn-out and contradictious objections to taxing slaves, according to value, like other property. Those objections, indeed, run all through each other and over each other, like an army in disgraceful flight. I must reserve, however, what I have to say of them until I can meet you face to face. I shall not fail then to notice a certain Address issued by E. G. Haywood & Co. which has been carted about this District, I learn, with especial diligence—a document, by the way, which has been applauded by the Black Republican press at the North for its abolition tendencies.

I cannot conclude without invoking your zealous support for Mr. Pool, our candidate for Governor—a standard bearer without fear and without reproach. The banner over him is EQUAL TAXATION! And let come what may, or let fall what may in county skirmishes, every man who loves justice should rally to him who bears that banner so nobly. Our cause must triumph in the end. To doubt it would be to doubt your intelligence. Gov. Ellis has entangled himself in the meshes of his own cunning. The Democratic party has scattered itself to the four winds, so that you can't find it even with a search warrant. Its boasted nationality is clean gone. Where, under these circumstances, will the honest masses go, but to that well organized band of patriots, whose platform is EQUALITY AT THE TAX-BOX, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS?

I am, fellow-citizens, your ob't servant,
VICTOR C. BARRINGER.

Concord, N. C., June 26, 1860.

### EQUAL TAXATION IN ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the evening of the Third of July, previous notice having been given, a portion of the friends of Equal Taxation met in the Court House, in Lumberton, and organized by calling Rory McNair, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting Daniel H. McLean, Esq., to act as Secretary.

The chairman made a very appropriate address, advocating the claims of Bell and Everett as the only *national* candidates now before the people for President and Vice President, and the election of John Pool and all others in North Carolina who favor Equal Taxation. Thomas C. Fuller, Esq. of Fayetteville, one of the Sub-Electors in this District, being called for, discussed thoroughly and at length the subject of ad valorem Taxation, and showed clearly and conclusively its justice and importance. Mr. Fuller will do good service to the cause he advocates; he is one of our ablest speakers and this was one of his ablest efforts. At the close of his speech, John W. Cameron of Richmond County, was loudly called for, and responded in his usual felicitous and inimitable style. Col. Cameron can make a speech such as but few can; this was a very happy effort. At the close of his speech, on motion of Giles Leitch, Esq., it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Wilmington Herald be requested to copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

RORY McNAIR, Ch'n.

DANIEL H. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

### FOURTH OF JULY AT ROCKFISH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It was my pleasure to spend the 4th at Rockfish. The day was very appropriately celebrated by the Rockfish Independent Liberty Guards and the citizens of that place generally. The order of the day was, firing National salute, then Target exercise by the Company, whose target showed at the conclusion that the members of that corps if called into actual service will burn no powder in vain. The prize was a silver cup which was won by Mr. Thos. Springs, whose average was 3⅞. Out of 90 balls fired 74 entered the target. The cup was presented by Col. Wm. Alderman with an appropriate speech.

At 10 o'clock the procession formed and marched to the Church, where the services were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Benton; the National Declaration was well read by Col. Wm. Alderman; and then Mr. McArthur introduced to the crowded audience A. T. Banks, Esq., as orator of the day. Mr. Banks made one of his most happy efforts, enlisting the attention of all as he alluded eloquently to what our country once was and what it had grown to be, as he alluded to spots where once were enacted scenes of blood and carnage, and now over which were erected temples dedicated to the living God and halls of science and learning—as he alluded to the rich legacy which was purchased for us by the blood of our fathers,—in view of which he urged the strengthening the bonds of this Union. His speech drew forth rounds of applause and seemed to meet the approbation of an intelligent audience.

After the address, the military company fired several salutes, and then bid us to the feast which they had prepared on an extensive scale; eatables of all kinds as well as drinkables, were set before us, and none had need to go away hungry. All seemed to enjoy the day, which will long be remembered by the citizens of Rockfish and her guests.

I cannot close without speaking of that youthful corps, the R. I. L. Guards, this being only their 2d anniversary. Although young, they are well drilled and present a front worthy of an old Guard, showing that they have heeded the instructions of their gallant commander, McDougald, who proves himself a thorough gentleman and soldier.

May prosperity attend them. P. W.

WAR!—The Standard is beginning to strike its foes, whose assaults open and covert have been frequent of late. Concluding an article in its paper of Saturday in relation to some of these assaults connected with its course on the Presidential question, it says:—

"We call upon the Democratic party of the State to take notice that we have done every thing in our power to promote harmony. When a certain crisis was reached at Baltimore we "stood aloof" with no other view than to harmonize with our Democratic friends at home. We have assailed no one—we have impeached the motives of no one. We have made no appeal to the party against the course of the fifteen delegates who seceded at Baltimore. All we have done has been to counsel harmony, and to suggest such steps as we thought would promote harmony. But we have been met by threats, denunciation, abuse! We will not submit to it. We tell the Salisbury Banner that if the war *must* come we are ready for it. We will not court it—we will avoid it, if possible, but if we are "canvassed" we will canvass in return. Standing by the national Democratic banner, within the lines and on the planks, and strong in an unconquerable purpose to do right without regard to consequences, we defy the assaults of those who would dragoon us out of our opinions and *force* us into the support of a sectional, irregular ticket. On the part of the national Democrats of the State we *demand* terms at the hands of the supporters of this irregular ticket. We have proposed, and sued, and implored in vain; and we now stand upon our rights—upon regularity, upon organization and nationality. We can demonstrate, if necessary, that Stephen A. Douglas is the regular nominee of the national Democracy; and we can triumphantly vindicate our course at Baltimore from first to last. We know the nature of the combination that exists, but we defy the worst that selfishness and ambition can accomplish. We will submit to it without regard to consequences now and hereafter; for they may as well understand, once for all, that when we have a duty to perform, when we know we are right, and when we are crowded, imposed upon, and insulted by those who should be our friends or who should at least treat us justly, we will not stop to consider consequences. The truth is, a great battle is to be fought in this State sooner or later, between *the people* on one hand and *privilege* on the other; and betwen *Union* and *Disunion*. Our friends will know where to find us when that battle begins. We will stand or fall by the people—we will stand or fall by a Constitutional Union. We will not consent to secede or dissolve the Union for existing causes; and he who would deliberately dissolve and destroy the national Democratic party while it stands upon its old and well known doctrine of non-intervention, has but one more step to take to become a disunionist. Woe unto the man who shall lift his hand at this time against the temple of the Union, and against the banner of the stripes and stars!

In another article in the same paper, the Standard pronounces the Democratic Editor of the Warrenton News "a wilful and malicious liar," and adds, that "the Editor of the News is most faithfully serving the few men in Warren County to whom he belongs. We denounce and defy both masters and man."

*Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.*—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Road was held in this City on Thursday last.

Messrs. G. W. Mordecai, C. L. Hinton, S. S. Royster, and John G. King were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders on the first ballot; after which Hon. D. M. Barringer, who represented the State in the meeting, announced that the Governor had appointed Messrs. G. H. Wilder, W. J. Hawkins, and C. H. K. Taylor as Directors on the part of the State.

The Report of the President and Directors, which was read to the meeting by the President, Maj. Wilder, shows the affairs of the Company to be in a prosperous condition.

A dividend of four per cent. on the profits of the Company for the last eight months has been declared.

At a meeting of the Directors held on Thursday evening, Dr. W. J. Hawkins was elected President of the Road, in place of Maj. Gaston H. Wilder, who declined a re-election.

*Raleigh Standard.*

*Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.*—At a late Directors' meeting, the branch track from the main stem to this place, as recently surveyed by the engineers, was adopted and the branch ordered to be built.

Depots or stations west of Rockingham, and on to Charlotte, were also located and named. The first station in Anson county, will be about two miles west of the river, and named "Pee Dee." The second will be at Lilesville. The third at Wadesboro'. The fourth near Lawyers' Spring Church, and named "Lanesboro." The fifth, near Meadow Branch church, and called "Meadow Branch." The sixth at Monroe. And the seventh on the Union and Mecklenburg line, and named "Indian Path."

On the eastern end of the road, a tri-weekly train will commence running the first week in July, by which time fifty miles of track will be laid from Wilmington. The grading east of Rockingham, and to within eight miles of that place, is in a forward state towards completion. The piling at Big Swamp, nine miles east of Lumberton, will be finished the last week in July, and it is confidently expected that the cars will be running, at the end of the present year, one hundred miles west of Wilmington. The track on the Western division has been laid four miles west of Charlotte, and the work is steadily advancing towards Lincolnton. At an early day a force of Irish will be put on the grading from the Union line to Charlotte, and the Company's force below Lumberton sent forward to the work in Richmond.—*N. C. Argus.*

*Lamented Death.*—We announce the painful intelligence of the death a few days ago of Mr. Carey Dowd, of Wake county. Graduating with first distinction at the University of North Carolina in 1858, Mr. Dowd was appointed Tutor in that Institution. He performed the duties of the post with great fidelity and general acceptance till his health gave way. With the hope of receiving benefit from the mineral waters, he went a few months since to the mountains of Virginia. Continuing to sink, he set out for his home, but being too feeble to travel, he stopped at Christiansburg in that State, where in company with his mother and a brother, he has sunk to rest.

*Biblical Recorder.*

*First Sale of Prime New White Wheat.*—Yesterday, the first lot of new white wheat was sold in this city. It was grown by James J. Alston, Esq., of Wake county, N. C., and Kevan & Bro., became the purchasers at $1.60 per bushel.

*Petersburg Express, 6th inst.*

*National Foundry on Deep River.*—Mr. Gilmer had the question of a National Foundry again referred to the Committee of Military affairs, and a full and complete showing made before the committee in behalf of our own valley of Deep River. A few days before the adjournment, the committee reported in favor of two foundries, one to be located in Pennsylvania, and the other in Alabama. These two sections being ably and specially represented on that committee—the North State having no representation on it—notwithstanding all this, it is due to Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, who was on the committee, to say that he had it reported, that the valley of the Deep River presented more inducements and advantages for such an institution, than any other locality competing for the Foundry, and that Pennsylvania and Alabama were selected, so as to locate conveniently and favorably for the two sections, North and South, and not because either one of them had made a showing equal to North Carolina. We are advised these facts are, in justice to North Carolina, stated in the committee report. Congress will finally make the selection—and from the fact of said report being made aforesaid, and from the fact of the superior advantages of our Deep River valley, we have but that one of these Foundries will be given to it.

*Greensboro' Patriot.*

*Fine Cotton.*—We were shown on Monday of this week, by Mr. E. T. Gaddy, three stalks of cotton, the best and largest ever exhibited in this county at this season of the year. Two of the stalks were from seed planted the middle of April. They are waist high, and have on them a perfect mass of forms and blooms, and one of them has a boll about two weeks old. Mr. G. has fourteen acres all like these speciments, and calculates on making a thousand pounds to the acre. The land upon which it is growing has been worked three years and has not been manured. It is up-land. The third stalk is not quite so tall as the others, but what it lacks in height it makes up in the number of forms—a friend counting upon it forty-one. The seed of the field from which this was plucked were not put in until the first of May. This field was not manured, and has been worked five years.

*Wadesborough Argus.*

A GOOD SIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Committee have made a proposition for a compromise Douglas and Breckinridge Ticket. The Philadelphia Evening Journal of the 3rd says that if Forney's Press is to be credited, the Douglas men will reject the proposition of the State Douglas Executive Committee. The proceedings of last evening show how hostile are the two factions of the Democratic party, and it is almost certain that two electoral tickets will be put up. In that contingency, Mr. Foster [Democratic candidate for Governor] will, probably, withdraw, and the Union party nominate a candidate for Governor. As the entire conservative vote of the State would be concentrated upon him, Mr. Curtin's [Republican] defeat would be sure. Everything tends to the same result. Those who wish to overthrow sectionalism, can only do so by co-operating with the Union party."

*Bell and Everett in Alabama.*—The State Convention of the Constitutional Union party met at Selma on the 28th. Over two hundred delegates were in attendance, representing all parts of the State, and the highest degree of enthusiasm prevailed.

A full Electoral Ticket was nominated and the Convention merged into an immense Mass Meeting, Col. Isaac Croom presiding.

Every degree of confidence is now entertained in the success of the Bell and Everett ticket.

*Reported Altercation.*—It is reported that the President and Senator Gwin of California, whose relations, political and personal, have hitherto been of the most intimate character, had a violent altercation on Saturday last, and are now very bitter in their talk about each other. Senator Gwin is reported to have told the old gentleman, in language more marked for its vigor than its elegance, that he would never darken his doors again. Mr. Buchanan can hardly afford to lose many such friends as Gwin. He and Slidell have been his right and left bowers in the Senate.

*Petersburg Express.*

*The Democratic Split.*—The Washington City "Jackson Democratic Association" of twenty years standing, and which had exercised much political influence, was totally disrupted by disagreements on the Presidential question at its meeting on the 3d inst.

*Douglas in Breckinridge's State.*—A meeting of the Hardin County Democracy, at Elizabethtown, on the 2d, indorsed Douglas and Johnson and denounced the Seceders. A meeting of the Campbell County Democrats did the same on the 1st.


**THE SUCCESS**

WHICH has attended our efforts thus far, stimulates us to greater zeal in pleasing our patrons.

Now manufacturing for us a large and magnificent stock of

***Fall & Winter Goods.***

To make room for these, we offer the balance of our Summer Stock at *greatly reduced prices*. Persons in search of BARGAINS should not fail in calling at the

**Clothing and Furnishing House of**
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St.
July 4. 32-tf

JNO. S. DANCY, *Late of Tarboro'.* JNO. H. HYMAN, *Of Scotland Neck.* F. M. HYMAN, *Late of Warrenton.*

**DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,**
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**124 *Pearl Street,***
***NEW YORK.***

Will open a Branch House in Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of September, 1860, under the name of

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***No. 12, Hay Street,***

INVITE the attention of the public, and especially of those afflicted with sick stomach, general debility, loss of appetite, etc., to their own manufactured

***STOMACH BITTERS,***

The ingredients of which, when made known to Physicians, elicited from them recommendations, in every instance.

Fayetteville, June 20, 1860. 28-tf3m

**BACON AND CORN.**

20 HHDS. bright BACON SIDES, and 1000 BAGS BREAD CORN. Just received and for sale by
E. F. MOORE
June 25. 29-tf3w

**Distillers' Glue.**

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

**Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap.**

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

**Kerosene Oil.**

FOR SALE by
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**BOWMAN & MURCHISON,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1860.


THE CANVASS IN THIS COUNTY.—Friday evening was stormy, but quite a large audience assembled at the Town Hall to hear Mr. McDaniel, who, in accordance with previous notice, announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons. It was late when we could attend, and thus much of his speech we did not hear. But we heard enough to know that Mr. McDaniel will make a telling canvass. The friends of equal taxation were delighted with his speech and will give him a hearty support.

The County Candidates commenced their regular round of speech-making on Saturday at Cedar Creek, and the talk about taxation and the collection of taxes will go on briskly to the close of the month.

MR. BARRINGER'S ADDRESS.—We give considerable space in another page to an Address of Victor C. Barringer, Esq., to the citizens of Cabarrus and Stanly counties, before whom he is a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Barringer is one of the most clear-headed men in the State, and he presents the question of Equal Taxation in its true aspects, such as cannot be controverted. *Read and circulate it.*

We copy from the Salisbury Watchman.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR AN INCREASE OF THE TAX ON LAND.—The Wilmington Journal of Thursday publishes No. 2 of the "well-considered views" of its correspondent "Justice," in which he continues his argument in favor of taxing land to pay the interest on the State debt, for the reason, as he contends, that the improvements made by the State have added fifty-five millions to the value of Land. (In his first No. he put the increase in the value of land at sixty-four millions. Why he now reduces it to fifty-five millions is not stated.) Justice says that

"The Opposition party with extraordinary generosity, would divide the burden growing out of these improvements equally between land and other property which has received no additional value from these public works."

Admitting that the Opposition party would divide the burden of the public taxes between land and other property, what is it but the very thing that the Democratic party *has done*, and still proposes to do for the future? What "additional value" has merchandize received from the railroads? Yet the Democrats have heavily taxed merchandize to raise money to pay the interest on the State debt. What "additional value" has been imparted by railroads to pianos, watches, money at interest, liquors, clothing, marriage licenses, mechanics' or clerks' wages, or any one of a hundred such things that the Democrats *have* taxed and still propose to tax? According to the argument of Justice, endorsed by the Journal, this has all been wrong, the burden should have been laid upon land alone, for they say that land is the only thing that has been benefitted by the expenditure of nine millions in building railroads. This is Democratic doctrine; but we would like to see the Democratic Legislator that would dare to put it in practice—to lay the tax on lands alone. The better doctrine is that when money is expended by the State for the public good the public should pay it, in proportion to the means of individuals. No section should claim an exemption, nor should any individual, or any species of property, except those little things that governments do not condescend to tax.

The writer closes his 2d No. as follows:

I contend that this internal improvement debt is a charge mainly upon land, by every principle of justice. But the Opposition party claims that it is equally a tax upon slaves and other property. Although they must see that land has been largely and permanently benefitted by the expenditure of the public money, whilst other property has received no considerable benefit, yet they will be satisfied with nothing short of equal taxation upon all alike. The existing system of revenue, if by no means perfect in its details, is based upon the principle that "*Equality among unequals is equity.*" Inasmuch as the money raised by taxation is *expended* in a way not calculated to benefit equally the different kinds of property, it is not right that taxes should be *imposed* equally on the different kinds of property. How can there be any difference of opinion upon a proposition so plain?

All this "well-considered" scheme, let the people bear in mind, is simply brought forward to relieve slaveholders from the payment of an equal share of taxes. Justice and the Journal would saddle the land of the State with a tax of $530,000 a year, instead of $191,000, with a certainty that in a year or two the increasing debt for railroads will swell the amount to at least $750,000. Are the landholders prepared to endorse such doctrine? Indeed we ask, with equal confidence that we shall have an emphatic NO for a reply, are the slaveholders, the merchants, the capitalists, prepared to endorse such a doctrine? No, No, we feel perfectly certain all liberal and fair and honest men will reply.

GUANO.—We learn that there has been sold in this town within the last five months, about 250 tons of Guano. The price here is from $65 to $70 a ton, amounting to about $50,000.

The cost of this article is $60 a ton. At that rate our merchants have to give it in for taxation. Consequently, on $45,000, the cost, there has been a tax paid last week by the merchants of this town of $222 50. The merchants pay this tax in the first instance, of course, but it is an admitted principle of political economy that the consumer really pays the tax on merchandize. Therefore the farmers and planters of this and the adjoining counties have paid this $222 50 to restore their sick and worn out lands. This is an effective answer to the Democratic argument about untaxed negroes getting sick and having to pay Doctor's bills.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—We see by the last Standard that the call for a State Convention to settle the squabble in this State was signed by Messrs. Bedford Brown, R. R. Bridgers, W. S. Ashe, Columbus Mills, S. P. Hill, L. W. Humphrey, W. L. Steele, and W. W. Holden, Delegates to Baltimore.

AN APPEAL TO SOUTHERN WHIGS.—The Charleston Mercury honestly makes some important admissions in the annexed article; but the conclusion to which it comes fully justifies the assertion with which it sets out, "there is nothing more unreasonable than party feelings." If, for instance, there were any thing reasonable in the party feelings of the Mercury, it would manifest itself, not by calling on the Whigs to join the confessedly broken down party of Democrats, but in urging its brother Democrats to join the Whigs, and in coming itself along with them, to aid us in the struggle for a *National* administration. That would be reasonable, and might be vastly useful besides:—

*The Southern Whigs.*—There is nothing more unreasonable than party feelings. After men have been opposed to each other in exasperated political contests under certain names, although principles and circumstances may be altered, if the party names remain the same, they will stand opposed. The word National Democrat has lost its meaning. It represents no principles common to all portions of the United States. It does not even apply to any political organization co-extensive with the Union. The disintegration at Charleston, followed up with a wider disruption at Baltimore, has put an end to the National Democratic party. One half of it, with one set of principles, prevails at the North; the other half, with another set of principles, not only different but antagonistic, prevails at the South. If this schism resulted from matters of temporary policy, or from views of the Constitution applicable to the whole Union, there might be some hope that at a future time, the Democratic party might be reunited. But the separation is the result of a long advancing and now consummated sectionalism, in the politics of the United States. * * * The truth is, the Seceding Convention at Baltimore was a *Southern Sectional Convention*. It represented the rights of the South, and was controlled by Southern power. With the exception of Oregon and California, no one expects a support of its nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States beyond the Southern States. Yet it called itself, "The National Democratic Party." It affected to be, "The National Democratic Party." The affectation of the disrupted Convention, clinging to the name of the National Democratic party, was equally absurd. As a national party, it had ceased to exist, with the secession of the Southern States. Both Conventions became sectional. * * * There was not a particle of nationality in either Convention. Yet both claimed to be "national;" and the politics of the South are being driven along by the shallow hypocrisy of these misnomers, instead of being governed by the true state of things. Southern Whigs refuse to join their brethren of the late Democratic party, who have separated from their Northern associates, in vindicating the rights of the South, because they still adhere to the name of Democrats. * * * Will our friends of the old Whig party be forever governed in their politics by names? Will they not see, through the thin veil which hangs over the face of things, the true condition of the South, and join with that party, which aims at nothing less than our rights in the Union, or independence out of it?

MR. POOL AND GOV. ELLIS.—In reply to some correspondent, the Newbern Progress says, among other things:—

"We have seen no report of their speeches in a political paper since the canvass opened in which we thought the opponent of the party reporting had justice done him."

The Progress forgets. These gentlemen have not spoken here, and of course we have prepared no account of their speeches. But both have had full "justice" in the Observer, which has published (from the first to the last word of each) one account of their discussion as published by an Ellis paper, and another of the same discussion as published by a Pool paper.

We publish our own opinions in the Observer, but our opinions are given to our readers accompanied by the fullest information within our reach to enable them to form their own also.

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There is just sufficient danger to stimulate every good Democrat to active exertion—not enough to discourage any but the timid and unreliable.—*Wil. Journal.*

The above follows an extract from a letter "from a Western friend" [Quere: Gov. Ellis?] in which it is pretended that "Ellis will beat Pool in the mountain district," with other stuff of that sort. Now we submit that there is a contradiction between the Editor and his correspondent. If such a story as the correspondent tells were true (as we are perfectly satisfied it is *not*) there would be *no* danger of the defeat of Ellis. From all this we conclude that the Journal don't rely on its correspondent—and the Journal is right.

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*Ratified.*—A meeting of the Democracy of Robeson county, held this week at Lumberton, cordially and enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. So we go.
*Wil. Journal.*

"No other paper has the news." Our information, which is undoubted, is that the meeting did nothing of the sort. It neither ratified nor rejected the nominations, though that was stated as one of the objects of the meeting.

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ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.—Wm. J. Saunders, Esq. of Raleigh has declined longer to serve as Sub-Elector on the Democratic ticket in the Wake District, only, however, to leave the District Convention free to select a candidate in place of Mr. Miller.

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TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND.—The Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. Stockholders in Fayetteville will be paid on application at the Bank of Clarendon.

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FINE TOMATOES.—Col. Thomas Waddill presented us on Thursday with the largest specimens of this fine vegetable that we had seen this season.

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STATE STOCKS.—Since the payment of the July Coupons, N. Carolina bonds are quoted at 96, Virginia 92.

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MONEY LOST IN THE MAIL.—The Postmaster General might do a public service if he would occasionally inquire into the honesty of some of his Deputies. We have frequently within the last six months mentioned the loss of money remitted to us by mail, but have not heard of any attempt to detect the rogues. Several of those losses occurred within 150 miles West of this place. To-day we are advised of a remittance from Jamestown, N. C., in January last, which never came to hand.

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MILITARY.—At an election held at Troy, on the 30th ult., by order of Gen. Walkup, B. F. Simmons was chosen Colonel of the Militia of Montgomery county, and it is said he will make a vigorous effort to re-organize the Militia of that county.

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HORSE THIEVES.—The High Point Reporter mentions the stealing of three horses lately, in Randolph, Rowan and Rockingham counties. No arrest.

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THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.—"Uncle Sam" takes bonds from his office holders, so that though they "take wings," the people's money may not also "fly away." Some way or another, however, the money generally goes with the thief, and the people lose its enjoyment as well as the opportunity of punishing the rascal—unless indeed he is a rogue of the small kind. Fowler's defalcation bids fair to be like the rest, judging by the results so far attained in the prosecution of his bondsmen. It appears from the proceedings in the Court that when Fowler was first appointed, he furnished an official bond in the sum of $50,000, signed by himself, with George Law, Gustavus A. Conover and Oliver Charlick as sureties On his reappointment it became necessary for him to file a new bond, which he did, in the sum of $75,000. This bond had four seals affixed to it, but was signed only by Fowler, Law, and Conover, Charlick's name nowhere appearing in it. When suit was brought against Law and Conover, they applied for an injunction, on the ground that they only gave the bond to Fowler upon the express agreement that Charlick also should sign it, and claiming that, as he did not, they were not liable for anything. And Judge Betts holds it as well settled law that, if they can establish before a jury that they never consented to the delivery of the bond to the United States in its present shape, but only gave it to Fowler to get Charlick's signature, they are not liable on the bond, and he grants an injunction to stay the Government's proceedings until that question is determined. The Judge cites, among many authorities sustaining him, two cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, where it was proved that those who signed the bond did so on the understanding that others were to sign with them, and the bond was held invalid on that account.

Another point raised by the bondsmen is, that at the time they executed the bond, in September 1858, Fowler was already a defaulter to an amount exceeding the bond, and that this was known to the Post-office Department, which concealed it from them, and thus worked a fraud upon them, which vitiates the bond. Judge Betts has ordered them to try this question also before a jury. Upon the whole, it is thought that the Government has been thoroughly plucked.

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COL. STEELE AT THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—We received on Saturday the following note from Col. W. L. Steele, of Rockingham:—

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., July 2, 1860.

*Gentlemen:*—In the last number of the Observer I find that your account of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, makes me say, *that I went to the Convention for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Judge Douglas.* I am sure you did not mean to misrepresent me—but I took no such position. Mr. Davis of Virginia made such a remark, and the probability is, that the newspaper from which you copied merged his remarks into mine. I went there for no such purpose—but, I trust, for one higher and more patriotic—the nomination of a candidate upon principles so unmistakable, that no man could misunderstand them, and with such candidate and such principles to assist, as far as I could, in defeating the enemies of good government and of my section of the Union.

A publication of this card, I feel sure, you will cheerfully make; because it is just that my position, having been improperly stated, should be set right in the eyes of my personal and political friends who are subscribers to the Observer.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WALTER L. STEELE.

Col. Steele is entirely correct in supposing that we "did not mean to misrepresent" him. So far from it, we did in *his* case, he being delegate from this District, what we did in no other,—viz: gave (*under quotation marks*) his speech in full, word for word, as reported by the regular stenographic reporters for that excellent paper, the Baltimore American. In other cases we condensed.

Col. S. is mistaken as to the sentiment attributed to him (see his *italicised* sentence) in the report. He is reported as differing with his colleagues as to the propriety of seceding, nothing having occurred to justify it in his opinion, and concluding by saying that "he came here to *oppose* the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, and should still do all in his power to prevent it, *but he did not regard his nomination as a cause for seceding from a Democratic Convention.*" There is a material difference between this language and that used by Col. Steele in the above note. And besides, it is scarcely just to us to characterise that as *our* account of his speech which was placed under the usual marks of quotation, showing that it was copied word for word from the Baltimore account. Col. Steele's note gives us the first intimation that he was incorrectly reported.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from a subscriber at Troy, 9th inst., says,—

"Our County Court was held this week, and adjourned on the afternoon of the third day, worn out by heat and labor, though with its usual share of credit and dignity.

"E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., Chairman of our Court, and Allen Jordan, Esq., are candidates for the House of Commons. They are both for Pool and ad valorem. Sheriff Sanders has no opponent.

The weather is very warm and dry. Corn burning up.

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The Wheat Harvest is pretty well over in this region, and while the crop cannot be called an *abundant* one, yet it comes in tolerably well; better than was anticipated in the early Spring. Oats are fair, but nothing extra. Other crops are, on account of the dry spell we have had, looking rather badly; not so much so, however, but that they may yet do well if it be seasonable hereafter.
*High Point Reporter.*

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*Accidents and Fights.*—A Goldsboro' letter of the 3d to the Newbern Progress says:—

A young man by the name of Wm. Farrell was run over by a freight train on the W. & W. R. R. very early yesterday morning a few miles below this place. [Farrell has died.]

I was in Wilson county on last Sunday, and heard the particulars of a personal rencountre between Wm. H. Edwards and Wm. H. Sharp, or Sharper, grog-seller, on the Friday preceding, in which the latter was stabbed in several places, one of which, on the side, it is apprehended, will terminate fatally.

Two other stabbing affrays have occurred in this county, since my last, viz: that between Richard Anderson and Bright Best, in which the former was killed. Best has so far eluded the vigilance of the officers. The other, between Augustus Hughes and Henry Vail, in which the latter was seriously injured, but not fatally. Hughes has been released on bail.

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*The Cotton Crop.*—The Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American says: "From all points of the cotton-growing region accounts of the young crop are favorable; in some sections the drought continues, but the prospect is fair for another large crop."

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*New Cotton.*—The first bale of new cotton of the season was received at New Orleans from Texas on the 3d inst.

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*The Only National Party.*—The Louisville Journal inhumanly recommends the Democratic papers to publish just now a few elaborate articles upon their favorite proposition, that the Democratic party is the only National Party in the country.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The steamer Fulton, from Southampton for New York, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., arrived off Cape Race yesterday.

It is said the King of Naples has accepted the propositions for a liberal constitution and an alliance with Piedmont.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is dead.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, June 27, 1860.—Cotton—Sales for the past three days of 26,000 bales—the market closing dull. Flour dull, and buyers demand a reduction. Wheat has declined 1d. Rosin steady and prices unchanged.

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*Oregon Election—Close Contest—Result Doubtful.*—Returns from twelve counties in Oregon give the Democratic candidate for Congress 1032 votes, and the Black Republican candidate 1033. The counties to hear from gave last year 52 majority for the Democrats. There have been material changes both ways in the counties heard from, and both parties are hopeful.

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*More Indian Troubles.*—Dispatches received in Washington from the Indian Agent in Nebraska, announce a new and what bids fair to be a very serious trouble among the Western Indians. A party of about two hundred warriors, consisting of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Sioux, made an attack upon a Pawnee village in sight of the Agency, killing several of the Pawnees, and only desisted in their murderous work at the interposition of Agent Gillis, who rode in among them, accompanied by a half-breed interpreter. They having declared their purpose to return to the attack, the Agent immediately sent an express to Fort Kearney for assistance. Government is by treaty bound to protect the Pawnees on their new reservation, where the attack took place, and this demonstration of hostility towards them is the cause of considerable anxiety.

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*A Calumny Refuted.*—The Washington Star, of Monday, contained a paragraph stating that "it is *rumored* in political circles that Hon. J. J. Crittenden had declared his intention of supporting Breckinridge and Lane." The Star adds: "The reason assigned by the venerable statesman for such action is *said* to be that the National Union Convention would have selected Mr. Breckinridge as their nominee, if they had supposed that the National Democratic Convention would have made the same choice, and that all they desired was a national, conservative, honest man, all of which requisites, he thinks, Mr. Breckinridge possesses."

This is a foul and unadulterated calumny. It is an unmitigated Roorback. The Star has been vilely imposed upon by some evil designed person, who is anxious to back up the forlorn prospects of the disunion candidate for the Presidency at the expense of truth. There never was a more complete falsehood than this rumor. It is utterly without foundation and false in every particular. So far from declaring or even entertaining any intention to support Breckinridge and Lane, Mr. Crittenden is at this moment earnestly, actively and zealously, devoting all his great influence to the cause of the Union party, of which he is the founder, and is giving his best energies to the promotion of the success of Bell and Everett.

Nor is there a particle of truth in the statement that the Union Convention would have chosen Breckinridge if it had been supposed that he would have been nominated by the Democratic Convention or any part of it. Mr. Breckinridge was never thought of as a candidate of that Convention, and could not have secured any support whatever in it. This *rumor* is manufactured of the whole cloth, to arrest, if possible, the numerous defections from the Democratic party, and the increase of the ranks of the Union party in the South. We pronounce it false in all its details, and we trust the journals that have given it circulation will have the common honesty to publish the correction.—*Balt. Clipper.*

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### MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. John Buie, Mr. L. H. HUST, to Miss A. F. LOWDEN—all of this place.

In Buckhorn District, Harnett County, N. C., on the 13th ult., by Rev. T. S. Senter, Mr. JOHN SENTER to Miss LOTTY HILLIARD, the oldest daughter of Henry Hilliard Esq., all of Harnett.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. TRAVIS O. JERNIGAN to Miss ELIZABETH SNEAD.

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### DIED,

At the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, on the 30th ult., Mrs. MARGARET J. McKENZIE, wife of Mr. Angus McKenzie, and daughter of the late Rev. John Depo, of this place, aged 44 years.

In Lumberton, on the evening of the 4th inst., Mrs. ELLEN, relict of the late J. M. Hartman. She leaves a family and large circle of friends and relations to mourn their loss.

At her residence, in Duplin County, on the 24th of June, Mrs. ANN GRAHAM, consort of the late Dr. Stephen Graham, in her 60th year.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 2d inst., Mr. DUNCAN K. L. CAMPBELL, in the 34th year of his age. He was a clever young man and a good mechanic. He had been long afflicted, and yet he bore his sufferings with unusual patience, and seemed to be prepared to die, and even anxious to depart. He said his only trust was in Christ.—Com.

Near Blockersville, on Sunday evening the 3d of July 1860, SARAH CATHARINE JOURDAN, aged 4 years and 3 days, daughter of Wm. H. and Nancy Jourdan. She is supposed to have died from the effects of eating poison honey; she lived one hour and a half after being taken.

In Robeson county, on the 27th ult., JOHN McLEAN, Sr., aged about 85 years.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., JOHN PATRICK, infant son of Robert and Flora McLean, aged 3 months and 7 days. But though removed from the fond embrace of parental love and affection, he is only gone to deck a Saviour's crown. A tender bud removed from earth and transplanted in the climes above to bloom forever more; and to serve as a beacon to his parents, seeming to say, oh come to glory, come! No more shall its feeble cries of suffering cause its parents anxious hearts to bleed; and though missing from their fond embrace may they bow with meek submission to their Father's will.—Com.

Near French's Creek, Bladen county, on Thursday, the 14th ult., of Diarrhœa, DANIEL A., son of D. A. and Barbara McMillan, aged 10 years 2 months and 17 days. Also, on the 25th ult., DUNCAN LAMONT, infant son of D. A. and Emeline McMillan, aged 9 months and 20 days. The swelling bud is nipped, the opening flower blighted, the cherished plants have perished. In that family circle, where all was sunshine and joy, a thick cloud has settled, through whose murky folds no ray of light penetrates. The spoiler came and laid his pitiless hand upon the heart; the blood was chilled; the flush of health faded; and the beautiful, the pure, the noble, passed away to a better and purer world, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Mc.

Wilmington Herald and Journal and Petersburg (Va.) Express please copy.

Near French's Creek, Bladen county, on Wednesday the 6th ult., of Diarhœa, GASTON SKIPPER, aged 1 year 5 months. Also, on the 9th ult., HAYWOOD N. SKIPPER, aged 7 years and 6 months, sons of Peter and Mary Skipper. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." Mc.

Wilmington papers please copy.

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## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. July 6—Steamer Sun, with goods for J H Roberts & Co, H McDonald, A G Thornton & Co, Page & Surles, P P Johnson, Orrell & Dailey, J R McBuffie, T S Lutterloh, and others.

Cape Fear Line. July 9—Str A. P. Hurt, with passengers, and goods for B Rose, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, J R Murchison, Jos Utley, G W Williams & Co, W Draughon, J W Lett, A A McKethan, C W Andrews, G H Makepeace, Errant, Wilson & Bro, Rockfish Co, Page & Surles, J Ottarburg, Moring & Coble, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover, D Murphy.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 10½ a 13 | American | 5½ a 6 |
| BEESWAX, | 28 a 30 | English | 4 a 4½ |
| CANDLES, F. F. | 18 a | LARD. | 12½ a 14 |
| Adamantine | 25 a 30 | LEAD, | 8½ a |
| Sperm | 45 a 55 | MOLASSES— | |
| COFFEE—Rio | 13 a 15 | Cuba | 30 a 32 |
| Laguira | 15 a 17 | N. Orleans | 50 a 00 |
| Java | 18 a 20 | NAILS, | 4½ a 5 |
| COTTON— | | OIL—Linseed | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| Fair to good | 10½ a 10¾ | Tanner's | 70 a 1 00 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 8 a 8½ | SALT— | |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Liv. Sack | 1 25 a 1 30 |
| Gunny | 16 a 18 | Alum | 50 a 0 00 |
| Dundee | 18 a 20 | FLAXSEED, | 1 00 a 1 15 |
| COTTON YARN— | | SHOT— | |
| No. 5 to 10 | 1 00 a 1 05 | Com. pr. bag | 2 00 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | Buck | 2 12½ |
| Bro. Sheetings | 8 a 9 | SPIRITS— | |
| Osnaburgs | 10½ a 11½ | P. Brandy | 1 25 a 1 30 |
| FEATHERS, | 45 a 50 | N. C. Apple | 80 a 0 85 |
| FLOUR— | | Northern do. | 70 a 0 75 |
| Family | 8 00 a 0 00 | N. C. Whiskey | 65 a 0 75 |
| Super. | 7 75 a 0 00 | Northern do. | 35 a 0 40 |
| Fine | 7 50 a 0 00 | SUGARS— | |
| Scratched | 7 25 a 0 00 | Loaf | 13 a 13½ |
| GRAIN— | | Crushed | 12 a 13 |
| Corn | 1 10 a 1 17 | Coffee | 10½ a 11 |
| Wheat | 1 15 a 1 25 | Porto Rico | 9½ a 10 |
| Rye | 1 00 a | New Orleans | 8½ a 9½ |
| Oats | 40 a 50 | TALLOW, | 10 a 00 |
| Peas | 1 00 a 1 15 | WOOL. | 19 a 20 |
| HIDES—Dry | 12½ a 14 | TURPENTINE— | |
| Green | 5 a 6 | Yellow dip | 2 20 a 0 00 |
| IRON— | | Virgin, new, | 2 60 a 0 00 |
| Swedes, com. bar | 6 a 6½ | Hard | 1 20 a 0 00 |
| Ditto, wide | 7 a 7½ | Spirits | 34 a 34½ |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N. C. Hams in demand and would sell readily at an advance on above figures.

Cotton—No transactions during the week.

Flour—Receipts light; we note an advance of 75 cts. per bbl. on all grades.

Grain—Considerable inquiry for good bread Corn, which is very scarce. Sales on Friday from wagons at 1 17. Wheat in demand at above prices. As we now have an excellent Flour Mill in our town, large quantities of wheat, rye, &c., can be sold readily.

Spirits—Still on the decline. See quotations.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 7, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin 2 80, Yellow 2 60, Hard 1 60. Spirits, straight lots 36½, New York bbls. 38½. Flour, super 7 35. No other transactions. Last sales of Rosin, Pale $2 to $4, common 1 10. Tar 1 80.

At New York, Cotton dull; Middling Uplands last quoted at 10½. Southern Flour 5 50 to 5 90. Spirits dull at 40 to 42. Common Rosin firm at 1 52½.


**EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES!**

***Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!***

In a few days I shall receive a very large assortment of

**Saratoga and Newport Trunks,**

which for beauty of finish, convenience, durability and cheapness of price, cannot be beat anywhere. My assortment of **Gents Sole Leather Trunks and Valises, Packing Trunks, Band Boxes,** and every thing else in that Line, is decidedly the best in the State. All those in need of TRUNKS, &c., will call at No. 14 and 16, Hay St., Fayetteville, and secure all the advantages.

GEO. BRANDT.

July 9. 33-tf

**THAT FINE PIANO, THAT FINE PIANO.**

IN STYLE OF LOUIS THE XIV, has at last arrived, and can now be seen in the Store near the Post Office. The public are respectfully invited to call and see this fine instrument. It will be on exhibition and sale for a short time. Orders for this, or any other style of Pianos, on the price list, will be received by Mr. Boswell during his stay in Fayetteville.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers.
No. 5 and 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

July 8. 33-tf

**Children's Fine Col'd Gloves for sale at 10 cts. per pair, by**

July 9.—1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

**Ladies' Doe Gauntlets, at**

July 9.—1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

**A fine assortment of beautiful** Neck Ties at low prices, at

July 9.—1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

**Bus. Suits, Alpacca and Linen Coats,** selling very cheap, at

July 9.—1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

***July 1st*, 1860.**

EVERY ACCOUNT on our books previous to above date IS MADE OUT and *due*. Those who call and pay will save us the necessity of presenting their bills. Interest charged on all bills after they fall due and remain unpaid.

We NEED money and patrons will please oblige us with PROMPT PAYMENTS.

**O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,**
**Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay St.**

July 9. 33-1in

**DON'T FORGET**

TO CALL AND PAY YOUR ACCOUNTS THIS WEEK, AT

**J. N. PRIOR'S.**

July 9. 1t

**Have you Seen**

AT what low prices those Jaconets and Organdies are selling?

All SUMMER FANCY GOODS at cost, at

July 9.—1t J. N. PRIOR'S.

**NOTICE.**

I WILL be at the following places in Harnett county, on the days named, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes for 1859. Tax-payers will please be prompt in meeting me.

At the same times and places the candidates for the Legislature and Sheriff, will address the people. The Magistrates appointed to take the tax lists, will also attend for that purpose.

| | |
|---|---|
| At Barbecue, Monday, | 23d July. |
| " U. L. River, Tuesday, | 24th " |
| " Stewart's Creek, Wednesday, | 25th " |
| " Grove, Thursday, | 26th " |
| " Neill's Creek, Friday, | 27th " |
| " Buckhorn, Saturday, | 28th " |

J. R. GRADY, Sheriff
of Harnett County.

July 5. 33-1t

**B. B. BULLA.**
**Attorney at Law,**
ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.

June, 1860. 33-4m

**A. J. HALE,**

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

**Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.**

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. }
L. A. POWELL. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

**$200 REWARD.**

RANAWAY in August last, a negro boy named BILL. Said boy was raised in Fayetteville by Mrs. Ellen McIntyre, and is 22 years old, stout built, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs.; a dark mulatto; front teeth very defective; looks off when spoken to. I will pay $100 for his delivery to me or confinement so that I get him, and $100 for proof to convict any responsible person of harboring him. He may be lurking about Raleigh or Fayetteville, and may have free papers.

JOHN R. MURCHISON.
Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., }
July 2, 1860. } 33*4t

**SETTLEMENTS.**

AT this season of the year we always desire to settle accounts with everybody. Those indebted have had or will have their accounts presented, and those having claims against us will please present them for payment. E. J. HALE & SON.

July 2, 1860.

**SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.**

THE next Session will commence the 23d of July. The Principal announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.

Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.

Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session, $30 00
Other rates, $15 and 20 00

The principal has make arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month.

For further information address

A. R. BLACK, Principal

July 7. 33-*4t

**RURA MONT SCHOOL.**

THE THIRD Session of this School will open on the First Monday in August next. The Academy is located in a healthy region—in a moral and religious community, Eighteen miles West of Fayetteville, and Six miles Southeast of Johnsonville. Board may be had in good families, at from $5 to $7 per month.

Terms of tuition per session of five months: English Branches $8 to $12 50. Languages, $15 00.

THOMAS J. BROOKS, Prin.

REFERENCES:

Rev. David Fairley, Johnsonville; Rev. Love Culbreth, Blocker's; Rev. James McQueen, Manchester; Dr. A. J. Monroe, Argyle; Col. Alex. Murchison, Johnsonville.

Johnsonville, N. C., July 3. 33*2t

Presbyterian and Weekly Courier copy 2 times.

**Southern Piano Manufactory.**

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

**New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent**

**ACTION PIANOS.**

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction: and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

Mr. Boswell is now in Fayetteville, and will remain a short time, to receive orders for these fine Pianos. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, in part pay for new ones.

He will, during his stay, attend to the Tuning of Pianos. Any communications left at the Fayetteville Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Mr. B. will in a few days, open in Fayetteville, one of his fine 7 OCTAVES, CROSS-STRING, IRON FRAME PIANOS, the most beautiful, and finest finished Piano, in the Country, in the Style of LOUIS XIV.

Due notice will be given when this fine Piano arrives, that all may have a chance to see it.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-itf

**1860.**

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.**

**JAS. N. SMITH.**

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others. Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-itf

**KNIVES AND FORKS.**

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

**Ivory Handle Knives, alone.**
**Carvers,** some superior.
**Silver Plated Forks.**
**Silver Plated Spoons.**
Above double and treble plated.
**Silver Plated Casters.**
The best assortment in town.
**A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.**
**Superior Scissors.**
**Looking Glasses, &c.**

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

**"The Crockery Store."**

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
**at the "Crockery Store."**

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

**Lime.**

50 CASKS UNSLAKED, in good order, for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

June 11, 1860. 25tf

**PURE WHITE LEAD,**

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

**HAY! HAY!!**

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, just received by E. F. MOORE.

June 25. 29-3w

**AVON E. HALL,**
**Forwarding & Commission Merchant,**

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

**Mrs. Winslow,** an experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases' See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 2, 1860 30-1Y

**Lawson's History of N. Carolina,**
New Edition. E. J. HALE & SON.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

**E. MURRAY & CO.,**
**Commission Merchants,**
AND
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**
NORTH WATER STREET,
***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

## Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

June 18, 1860. 28tf

## J. R. McAULAY & BROTHER'S SELECT SCHOOL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE duties of the Summer Session of our School will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July.

This School is beautifully situated among the mountains of North Carolina and will soon be accessible by Rail Road.

The Principal boards the boys in his own family, so that they may be under his constant supervision.

The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive, preparing boys to take a high rank in any College or in the business walks of life.

For terms, address the Principal,

J. R. McAULAY, Morganton, N. C.

June 21. 29-4t

## SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

## A. S. BARNES & BURR,

51 and 53 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

AND E. J. HALE & SON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

**National Series of Standard School Books.**

THESE works are prepared by the best educators in the country, and designed with special reference to the thorough Education of the Youth of our land. Great care has been taken to exclude sectional or sectarian matter, so that the series is regarded as truly the NATIONAL SCHOOL SERIES. The favor which these books have received from all parts of the United States, warrants the Publishers in calling upon their friends to examine each of the works comprising this series (provided they have not already done so,) with a view of making them their STANDARD TEXT BOOKS. The following is a part of the series:

**The National Series of Arithmetics and Mathematics.** By Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D., former of the United States Military Academy, and now of Columbia College. (The standard of New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Buffalo, Rochester, Milwaukee, and other large cities.)

**The National Series of Geographies.** By JAMES MONTEITH and FRANCIS MCNALLY. (The standard of New Orleans, New York, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, Brooklyn, and other cities.)

**The National Series of School Histories.** By EMMA WILLARD and JAMES MONTEITH. (Daniel Webster said of Mrs. Willard's History of the United States: "I keep it near me as a valuable book of reference, accurate in facts and dates." It was also highly recommended by Henry Clay, and many other of our most illustrious Statesmen and Educators.)

**The National Series of School Readers and Spellers.** By RICHARD G. PARKER and JAMES M. WATSON. Recommended wherever they are known as the most beautiful and the most practical Readers and Spellers ever published.

**The National Series of English Grammar,** Illustrated with Diagrams. By S. W. CLARK. Clark's method of teaching this hitherto dry subject makes it one of the most interesting studies in the language.

High School Literature. By MONMONIER & MCJILTON, of Baltimore.
Brookfield's First Book in Composition. For Beginners. 40c.
W. W. Smith's Orthographical Books. 4 Nos.
Northend's Little Orator, National Orator, and Entertaining Dialogues. Prices, 30c., 75c. and 75c.
Kame's Elements of Criticism, with Additions By BOYD. $1 00.
Day's Art of Rhetoric. 75c.
Boyd's Elements of Logic. 75c.
Darby's (of Alabama) Botany of the Southern States. $1 50.
Brooks' (of Baltimore) Greek and Latin Classics, 8 volumes.
Wiley & Hubbard's North Carolina Readers. 3 Nos.
Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy. $1 00.
Porter's Principles of Chemistry. $1 00.
Norton & Porter's First Book of Science. $1 00.
Brooks' (of Baltimore) School Teacher's Register. 50c.
Brooks' (of Baltimore) Manual of Devotion for Schools. 38c.
McIntyre's (of Balt. High School) Astronomy and Globes. 75c.
Page's Elements of Geology. 75c.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology. $1 00.
Smith & Martin's System of Book-keeping & Blanks. 75c. ea.
Bartlett's (of West Point) College Course of Philosophy.
Church's (of West Point) Calculus and Analytical Geometry.
Courtenay's (of Virginia) Elements of Calculus. $2 50 per copy.
Hackley's (of Columbia College) Trigonometry. $2 00.
W. G. Peck's (of Columbia Col.) Elements of Mechanics. $1 50.
Hanna's Bible History for Schools. $1 00.
Beers' Complete System of Penmanship. 9 Nos., at 10c. each.
Dwight's Modern Philology. $1 75.

And many other valuable works, among which might be mentioned

**The School Teachers' Library,** in Ten Volumes. Designed to aid the Teacher in his Professional duties.

Please send to A. S. BARNES & BURR, New York, for their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of all their publications, which shall be sent free of Postage.

March 1860. 97-4m

## ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital, | $1,500,000 00 |
| Paid up Capital, | 1,500,000 00 |
| Assets, | 2,030,423 80 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. K. BRACE. | S. S. WARD. |
| S. TUDOR. | H. Z. PRATT. |
| J. CHURCH. | A. DUNHAM. |
| R. BUELL. | G. F. DAVIS. |
| E. FLOWER. | D. HILLYER. |
| E. A. BULKELEY. | T. A. ALEXANDER. |
| R. MATHER. | W. KENEY. |
| E. G. RIPLEY. | C. H. BRAINARD. |

W. F. TUTTLE.

E. G. RIPLEY, Pres't. T. A. ALEXANDER, V. Pres't.
T. K. BRACE, Jr., Sec'y. A. A. WILLIAMS, Adjuster.

☞ Rates as low as PERFECT SOLVENCY and fair profit will allow. ☜

ASSETS.—July 1859.

| | Market value. |
|---|---|
| Bank Stocks in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, &c., | $915,344 00 |
| United States Stock and Treasury Notes, | 215,126 50 |
| State Stocks: New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, | 168,050 00 |
| City Stocks, Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City, | 116,000 00 |
| Railroad Stocks: Hartford and New Haven, Boston and Worcester, Conn. River, | 87,058 00 |
| Mortgage Bonds, | 83,089 60 |
| Real Estate, unincumbered, | 70,103 78 |
| Miscellaneous Items, | 25,348 77 |
| Cash, on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands, | 350,303 15 |
| | $2,030,423 80 |

LIABILITIES.

Claims: unadjusted and not due, $88,242 08

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville,

E. J. HALE.

March 21, 1860. 3tf

## JAS. C. McRAE,

*Attorney at Law,*

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

## FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

## WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

## LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

## Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

## JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

## P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

## A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

## RORY McNAIR,

*Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

## JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

**Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.**

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

## G. W. BULLARD,

*Commission Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

## JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE MCLAURIN AND SUN.

April 29, 1860. 11tf

## W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

## T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

## C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

## HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

## ROBERT H. COWAN,

*General Commission Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

## WILLIAM J. PRICE,

*Inspector of Turpentine,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

## EDWIN H. RANNEY,

*General Commission Merchant,*

32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & CO. Charleston
S. WYATT & CO. " ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. " HENRY NUTT, Esq. "
R. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " Rev. JAMES E. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y. LEITCH, Esq. " Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D. " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. CARSON, Ed. So. Bap. JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq., Phila.

March 9. 99-1Y

## Notice to Cotton & Turpentine Farmers.

WE KEEP constantly on hand, Bagging and Rope, new and second hand Spirit Casks, all qualities of Glue. Will fill orders for Guano, Hoop Iron, &c., &c., at lowest market prices. Apply to

JAS. T. PETTEWAY & CO.

Wilmington, June 23, 1860. 29-1m

## Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

## OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

**Commission and Forwarding Business,**

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahn's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

## BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,

WITH

WESSON & COX,

27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

## R. M. ORRELL.

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

## H. GRAHAM,

*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23 25tf

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

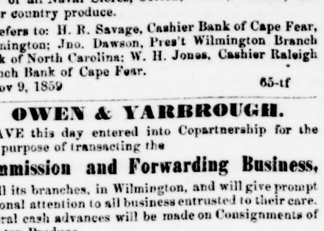
Forwarding Merchant,

*Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

*The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!*



## A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,**

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

## J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

**FURNITURE**

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

## Marble Factory,

## By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

## Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

## MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 13tf

## I will have in Fayetteville

ON the 27th JULY, SEVENTY LARGE KENTUCKY MULES. I hope to be able to supply all my old friends and customers that may be wanting Mules, at prices as low as any other can possibly do from Kentucky.

H. T. WILSON.

Paris, Ky., June 25. 81*tf

## CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf

## ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

**Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,**

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

## A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY,

FOR A MANUFACTURER OR BUSINESS MAN.

THE COTTON FACTORY at Swift Island, N. C., on the Pee Dee River, a never failing stream, will be sold or leased for a term of years on LIBERAL TERMS. Also the Merchandizing Business will be disposed of on good terms; 1 2 and 2 years time will be given. There is a good Dwelling House, and suitable houses for the operatives, and plenty of hands. The Factory is in good running operation. This is one of the best stands in the country for a Store, there can be plenty of Cotton bought at the place to run the Factory all the year. Apply to S. H. CHRISTIAN, at Swift Island, or REED & McRAE, at Montgomery Factory.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 18, 1860. 27*6w

## DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

*Dry Goods Merchants.*

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

**WAMSUTTA PRINTS,**

ALSO THE

**AMOSKEAG,**

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

## RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

## NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.

Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

## To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

## Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

## NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the undersigned on the 17th instant, a BAY MARE, about five years old; has a few gray hairs on her face between the eyes and nose; a small scar on the right hip, and had on a shuck collar when she left. She came originally from Caswell county, and I expect she will make her way back. Any information regarding her will be thankfully received by the undersigned, or at the office of the *North Carolinian;* and any person securing her for me will be liberally rewarded.

WM. S. CONOLY,
Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co.

June 22. 29-4t

## JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN

## SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

## E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

## W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

## NOTICE.

AT JUNE TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Ryals, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 8. 25*6w

## NOTICE.

AT June Term 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Wm. T. Evans, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make immediate payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES DODD.

June 18, 1860. 27-3tpd

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

## WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

**JUNIPER BUCKETS,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

**HOE HANDLES;**

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

***ORNAMENTAL FENCING.***

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

***SPRING BEDS.***

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL

Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

## MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

**SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,**

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its medical virtues—*We speak in this matter what we know,* after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

**Thousands of Cases.**

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

**Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,**

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied is fatal. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

☞ Sold by Druggists through-out the world.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860 89-1Y*&c

## An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by

GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

## Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.

June 18, 1860. 27*7t

## RED SPRINGS ACADEMY,

Robeson County, N. C.

THE EXERCISES of this School, under the management of the undersigned, will be resumed on Monday August 6th.

The course of instruction will be thorough and extensive as to prepare young men for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of 20 weeks each. Pupils will be charged from time of entrance to the close of the Session, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

RATES OF TUITION

English Branches $8, $10 and $12; Languages $10; Higher Mathematics $18. Board convenient to the Academy at $7 and $8 per month.

HAMILTON McMILLAN, M. A., } Principals.
WILLIAM J. STUART, }
June 26. (Presbyterian 6 times.) 27*6t

## Clayton Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 16th of July next. Pupils will be admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance till the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $8 per month. Tuition $10 and $12, as heretofore.

A. STEWART, Principal.

Gilopolis, June 30, 1860. 31*3t

## Carbonton School,

THE second session of Carbonton Academy will commence on Monday the ninth of July 1860.

Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class of the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session of 20 weeks—contingent fund 50 cents. No deduction will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness. Board can be had in good families for $8 per month, exclusive of washing. For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, at Carbonton, Moore County, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant village in the heart of the Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL.

June 28, 1860. 31*4t

## MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the family and neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition $5 to $10 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $40, with use of instruments. Painting $10. Ancient and Higher Mathematics $8. Board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.

ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, } Principals.
WM. J. HEADEN, A. B. }
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
May 29, 1860. } 31-4*

## EDINBORO' ACADEMY

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 9th July, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as in last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $10, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. J. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER,
Sec'y B'd Trs.

May 30. 29-6t

## Bethlehem Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday in July 1860.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Carthage, June 15. 27*t

## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The Liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer such facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is also provided with apparatus for the illustration of all departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING.

June 1. 23-10t*pd

## WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of three years experience, who has received his education at one of the best Classical Schools in the South and who designs to follow teaching as a profession.

Address immediately, stating full particulars.

ALPHA

Carthage, N. C. 28-8t*pd

Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

## RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a HOUSE of reception to the public at this place, on the 28th inst. The

**RED SPRINGS**

are situated TWENTY-SIX miles South-West of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The Waters of the Spring are admirably adapted to the cure of DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, &c. I will spare no pains to render comfortable and please those who may visit my house.

TERMS: $20 per month; $1 per day.

HECTOR McNEILL

June 5. 25tf

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Joseph Marshall vs. Marvel Kirk.—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that defendant Marvel Kirk is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the Second Monday in May, A. D. 1860, of American Independence the 84th year.

R. HARRIS, C. C. C.

Issued 6th June, 1860. 27*6t

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

A. E. Caveness vs. Murdoch McDonald and wife, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McDonald, one of the defendants in the case, is a nonresident of this State, Ordered therefore that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N.